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8.54 "	" "	Stopping
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9.11 "	" "	Stopping
9.20 "	" "	Stopping
9.30 a.m. to 11.00	every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " 12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	ping
12.40 "	" "	Non Stop
12.47 "	" "	Stopping
12.57 "	" "	Non Stop
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DIVORCE'S COURT PRESIDENT'S COMMENT.

WIFE CORRECTED INTO SECOND "MARRIAGE."

A remarkable case was heard in the Divorce Court, London, before the President (Sir Henry Duke) last month: The petitioner was Engineer Commander George Douglas Campbell, R.N., and he accused his wife, Marie Aleide Campbell (whose maiden name was Schutt) of a bigamous marriage with Hans Kurt, Baron Trusch von Buttlar-Brandenfels, a lieutenant in the German Reserve of Officers, who died on Nov. 23rd, 1918, and of misconduct with him. She admitted the bigamous marriage, but denied misconduct.

Petitioner's case was to the effect that on Aug. 28th, 1909, at The Hague, he married respondent, the daughter of a colonel on the General Staff of the Netherlands Indian Army. She was born in the Dutch East Indies. They afterwards lived at Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. There was no issue. In April, 1913, when he was serving on one of his Majesty's ships, she obtained a divorce in Holland, the suit being undefended. Petitioner, who was not domiciled in Holland, said the charge of misconduct made against him was untrue. Early in 1914 he and respondent stayed together in a London hotel, and then she went to Germany. On Oct. 28th, 1915, at Charlottenburg, she married Von Buttlar-Brandenfels, and lived with him until August, 1917. She petitioned for a divorce from him and obtained a decree on Nov. 23rd, 1918, the day after he died. Subsequently, as Engineer-Commander Campbell declined to apply for setting aside the Holland decree respondent made application, and on Feb. 12th, 1920, the decree of divorce in Holland was annulled.

Respondent's case was that the German officer accused her of being an English spy, and threatened to have her shot unless she married him.

Mr. T. Bucknill and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson (instructed by Messrs. Wrenn, Hind, and Roberts) appeared for petitioner; and Mr. V. O. Willis (instructed by Messrs. Smith, Randall, Dods, and Bockett) was for respondent.

Petitioner, in reply to the President, stated that he was a consenting party to the wife's petition of April, 1913.

The President: What does that mean? That I acknowledged the charge.

Truly or falsely?—Falsely.

Petitioner said he first heard of that petition in March, 1913, by a letter in which his wife asked him to let her divorce him.

She wrote, "As things cannot go on any longer as they are." He replied by agreeing to the suggestion. The petition was not served on him; he received only the papers giving the result. He had "appeared for reconciliation purposes, because his wife had said that in order to get the divorce through I would have to appear."

He met her during that time at her parents' house. They were on friendly terms, and her family knew of the pretended petition for adultery.

The President: Did they know it was mere pretence?—I am certain they did.

Petitioner stated that he and his wife had a discussion, the purport of which was that their affection was not such as to make a happy marriage, and divorce was the best thing. They agreed to remain on friendly terms; also to write and to inform the other if either married again. Ten months after The Hague decree he wrote to his wife's mother, "As regards M. and myself, I still don't know for certain which is for the best: I should be very glad to hear from you if you have talked things over with Marie."

"At the time if his wife had asked him he would have gone back to her. He thought the German marriage was a legal contract when he wrote Mrs. Schutt expressing surprise at the news about Marie, and hoping she would be happy. He knew of the death of the German officer early in 1919. He had written to his wife, "I never thought you did wrong. I did not come up to expectations."

Mr. Willis: Was that your attitude with regard to the marriage in Germany?—Yes.

At that time you were a consenting party to the marriage in Germany?—Yes.

"ACCUSED AS A SPY."

Respondent gave evidence. She stated that she belonged to a well-known Dutch family. Her father had become a general in the Netherlands Army. She declared that the marriage to petitioner was one of great affection. Afterwards she applied for a dissolution of the marriage because she thought her husband did not care enough for her.

The President pointed out that it was a collusive decree obtained on pretended grounds.

Respondent said she saw her husband in 1914, and lived with him at an hotel in London at Wootton-under-Edge. The next day he was man and wife. She next saw him in 1919. In August, 1914, she went to Germany, and on Oct. 28th, 1915, she married the German officer, whose acquaintance she had made a few weeks previously. He forced her into the marriage. He asked her three times to marry him and she refused. He went down on his knees and cried. He said "I was the only woman in the world who could save him from a great calamity which he had." He drank a lot (said witness). She told him that, according to English law, she was married. She informed him who her husband was. He apologized, and said he would not trouble her again. A couple of days later he asked her to keep an attaché case in a wardrobe in her room, because he was going on a journey. He said it contained important papers. Some days later he returned, and when he opened the attaché case he "looked at me in an awful way." She told him she had not opened the case. He replied, "You know what this means. There are important papers in this bag. You are the wife of a British officer, and you are a spy." In the end he told her the choice was she had to be either shot as a spy or to marry him. He said he would do nothing about the matter if she married him as soon as possible, but if she refused he would have her shot as a spy. He added that his word would be accepted rather than hers, as he was a Prussian and a nobleman.

"I saw there was no other way out," said witness, "and I told him he could never expect me to be his wife because I would sooner kill myself." He answered, "My child, I never wish you to be my wife, but you will never go out of this country alive, and you will never go back to that Englishman." She went through a civil marriage with him in Berlin. He was drunk that night when he

came to her room at the hotel and said, "Oh, my child, I want to kiss you 'good night.' They occupied separate rooms. After taking hold of a riding whip and saying, 'I will boss you until you are dead,' he went away. She did not see him the next day. Witness declared that he never had intercourse with her. In 1917, as he was so bad to her, she wrote asking petitioner, her husband, to come back to her, but he would not.

In cross-examination, she said she did not suggest that her husband consented to the German marriage. She had doubts about the Dutch decree being good, and when she went through the German marriage she did not think she was free to marry. She and petitioner had agreed to have the Dutch decree "looked into" but the war came on and they had not a chance of doing so. She admitted writing in a letter that she had told the German officer her divorce in Holland was illegal, but she said she meant it was illegal only in England. She was anxious to get her husband to come back to her, but he would not try to get the decree set aside. The German officer was always drunk except for a time after he left an inebriated home.

LIEGE AND ANTWERP SKETCHES.

Asked why she went to Germany, she said she thought she might be of use, and might get information.

Mr. Bucknill: Did you go for that purpose?—Yes.

Under what passport?—A Dutch passport. Describing yourself single or married?—Single. I went to Cassel and there made the acquaintance of the German. He was in the hotel for six weeks' severe detention for drink. My parents know of the proposed marriage.

The President, in reply to the counsel, remarked that it was a most grave situation for a pretended neutral in Germany to be in.

Respondent said she went through a religious ceremony of marriage with the German officer on April 16th, 1916, because he gave her his word he would go to an inebriated home, and she hoped to get rid of him for six months. He was drunk at the ceremony in church. He went to the home, but would not stay there.

Mr. Bucknill: Had you affection for him?—I don't understand the question, because it is obvious that I loathed him.

Counsel asked why she paid a visit to Holland and returned to him?

Respondent replied that he held papers of hers, and threatened that if she stayed in Holland he would publish them and compromise her father, who was about to become a general. She added, "I had sketches of Liege and Antwerp, and a photograph of my father in a motor-car with Lord Kitchener." When she went back to Germany she was certain her husband did not love her, and did not want her, but she said he did not believe then or now that she had miscondemned herself. When she wrote, "I have got to have some man in the end," she was joking with her husband.

Mr. Bucknill: When did you make up your mind that the position was hopeless?—Before I shot myself on July 14th, 1921.

Up to that time you say you had done everything you could to get your husband back?—Yes.

You went to see your husband?—Yes.

Did you assault him?—As much as he assaulted me.

Did you hit him on the head with a poker?—No.

Did you strike him in the face?—I did.

Have you threatened to shoot his sister?—Not that I know of. I was an innocent woman, and he charged me. I said he was dishonourable, that he had lied to my father and had broken his word after swearing not to have a divorce. I then whipped him with a riding-whip. He had charged me publicly in an inn with adultery.

The President, in giving judgment, said it was apparent respondent was an emotional woman. He was satisfied that, being afraid of her life, she was coerced into the German marriage. By reason of the habitual drunkenness of the German he was incapable of cohabitation. Outside romance such a marriage could hardly be conceived. His lordship accepted her statement that she lived in perpetual purgatory with the man for a year and a half. She said she never had intercourse with him, and her husband in his letters said he did not believe she was capable of immorality. She had a sincere affection for petitioner, and his lordship did not find her guilty of the alleged misconduct. Petitioner had thought fit to take part in a collusive transaction for divorce, and so far as his conduct could go, to set his wife free from the obligations of the marriage tie. He contemplated that she would marry. "It seems to me impossible," continued his lordship, "under the law of this country, to say that a woman who is sanctioned by her husband in withdrawing from and disregarding the marital tie, and sanctioned in setting up a new concubinal relationship, could afterwards be made a victim of a petition such as this, and charged with being an adulteress in such a way that an engaged man engaged in the transaction should divorce her. To my mind divorce under circumstances such as that would not be an act of justice, but of abuse of justice. This petition is dismissed, with costs."

REVERENCING THE U.S. FLAG.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S COMMANDS.

In a speech before the National Flag Conference at Washington on June 14th, President Harding agreed the time arrived when more reverence should be displayed in America for the national flag, and he approved the idea that simple rules be coded for the guidance of the civilian population in the display of the flag and the observance of courtesy to bare their heads when the flag is raised or carried in procession, but the custom is not universal, and it is complained that violations of flag etiquette are not always due to ignorance, but to a desire to substitute the Red Flag of Communism for the red, white, and blue. Mr. Harding suggested it is equally important for all Americans to learn the history of the "Star-spangled Banner," and said he had noticed that only a few people seemed to know the words, and others simply mumbled them, pretending they knew them. Mr. Harding might have gone further and complained that in cities with big foreign populations many people do not know whether the "Star-spangled Banner" or "America," which by coincidence is sung to the air of "God save the King," is America's national anthem. But this matter also has the attention of the National Flag Conference, under the auspices of the Americanisation Committee of the American Legion.—Daily Telegraph.

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BIDDING AT BRIDGE.

(A COMPENDIUM.)

[BY SIR WILLIAM WILKINSON.]

THE BIDDING ON SECOND ROUND.

47.—THE DEALER. If Dealer declared in the first round, he will now (a) pass (b) double an opponent's suit (c) raise his partner's suit (d) shift to his own secondary suit or (e) declare his own declaration (rebid his hand). He may do one of these things, except of course the last, if he has passed on the first round. (For details, see ss. 39, 40).

Rebidding.—If Third Player has not assisted, Dealer must not rebid unless he has two sure tricks in an outside suit. If Third has assisted, Dealer may rebid with one sure outside trick. (On the question of taking into consideration a singleton, or a black suit, see s. 13.)

Assisting.—Third Player having (whether Second called or not) 'denied' (taken up) Dealer's original declaration, Dealer should now assist Third if he can do so (on the same principles as in s. 40), whether Fourth has called or not; unless Dealer is so strong in outside cards as to justify him in rebidding his own hand, or in going to No-trumps. (No must not go to No-trumps unless he can put Third in trumps.)

Shifting.—When Dealer cannot assist Third, or rebid his own hand, Dealer should now call his own secondary suit, if he has one. Such secondary suit will have length without top cards; unless he held a 'two-suiter' (see s. 14). In secondary bids the lower ranking suit is called first (2 Foster, p. 56).

48.—SECOND PLAYER should, as regards Fourth's declaration, be guided by the same principles as Dealer was in regard to Third's.

2 Pachato, p. 45, 'when you have a weak hand, and your right hand adversary has least and bid in a minor suit, and Third has not disturbed the call you should assume that Fourth has a strong hand, probably a No-trump lacking strength in the suit called.'

49.—THIRD PLAYER need only (on the second round) consider these conditions:

(a) when Dealer has passed Fourth Player's declaration;

(b) when Dealer rebids and Second Player assists Fourth;

(c) when Dealer shifts or doubles.

(a) Third may assist Dealer on the same strength as in s. 40; (b) with less strength, (c) if he cannot support the new suit he should himself shift, if he can justifiably do so. If on the first round Third has denied Dealer's suit, and Dealer nevertheless rebids that suit, Third must leave him in.

The principles and practice of rebidding and assisting are set out in pp. 186-203 of Foster. They hinge mainly on (1) the Fundamental Rule quoted in s. 19, and (2) the obligation to take your partner out if you have not more than two small in his suit. See also his chapter on Secondary Bids (pp. 254-262), and Appendix to this present book.

Dalton, p. 64, says 'it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules as to how far a player should support his partner's bid, as as to how high a contract should be carried.'

Bergholt, p. 98, 'if your bid as dealer has been followed by two passes and by a declaration on your right, it is generally unwise to advance your own call unless you have six tricks in your hand. With five, let the bid go up again to your partner. . . . A player who bids a suit on second round, after declining to do so on the first, indicates length in the suit only, without high cards.' So Irwin, p. 34.

Anthony, p. 112, thinks that if Dealer had called One No-trump, Second and Third passing, and Fourth bidding Two Spades, then should Dealer hold the Spades twice, his best course is to call Two No-trumps.

Baselle, pp. 63, 70, 'when a player has had a chance of showing strength in a suit and has refrained, no later bid of his must be taken as overruling the effect of his previous silence. A voluntary call may be supported, but not a forced call. . . . Don't go bidding in a suit which your partner refuses to support. . . . If you are able to help your partner in the suit to which he has branched, you should support him in it.' Irwin, p. 72, says (in effect) that if your partner has taken you out into a lower call, you should leave him in.

So Hingley, p. 11, 'even with four Aces in the No-trump hand, especially if the partner's call is Spades or Hearts, leave the call with him. . . . If you again say 'No-trumps' and he again overcalls you, you must let him play it.' Bergholt, p. 85, says if Third has taken Dealer out, and Dealer returns to his own suit, Third must leave him in, unless he has some additional reason which his first overcall was not sufficient to proclaim.

Work, p. 114, 'do not advance your own bid from one to two unless you have at least six tricks in your own hand.' (This agrees with Bergholt, as above). 'A player who has bid his full strength should, thereafter be silent.' (This is, in effect, Foster's Fundamental Rule, s. 19). He gives examples illustrating both propositions.

Manning, p. 64, 'if your partner has called two suits, support him in whichever suit you are stronger.' If you are equally strong, support him in the suit he has called first.

50.—Do not start with a bid in a major suit and then shift to your supporting suit unless your partner has denied the former.

Foster, p. 175, 'no greater mistake can be made than for a partner to start with a bid in a major suit and then shift to the supporting suit, unless his partner has denied the suit first named.' (So in 'Auction Made Easy', p. 14). He notes one rare exception, p. 47: four of the major to ace-king-queen, but seven of the minor to four honours.

51.—Do not go THREE in a suit over a No-trump call that has been carried to Two No-trumps.

Hingley, p. 12, 'a really hazardous call is calling one suit up to three or four with No-trump declared twice against him.' Pachato, p. 11, 'it is usually very dangerous to call three of a suit over Two No-trumps.' He adds: 'the No-trump caller should double instead of going to Three No-trumps.'

52.—If you are very weak in your partner's suit, you must deny it, by taking him out. (But see s. 36a).

Foster, p. 130, 'these denials of a suit may arise at any stage of the bidding, and may be carried through more than one suit, if necessary.' They are 'a prompt' (Continued on next column.)

BRITISH STAMPS AS GERMAN COIN.

NEW FLIGHT FROM THE MARK.

As extraordinary result of the decline of the German mark is disclosed by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., the Foreign exchange firm.

They state that considerable parcels of English postage stamps are being sent to Germany, and suggest that German working men are following the magnates of the Stinnes class in the flight from the mark. As it is not easy for them to buy pound notes, they are purchasing English postage stamps.

Another object, no doubt, says a London paper, is to use these stamps for internal trading, just as French stamps were used during the war and in 1919 in the period when small change was unobtainable in France.

A month ago the return of the Imperial Bank of Germany showed that the notes in circulation during that week were increased by 1,595,000,000 marks, bringing the total amount of marks up to 10,905,000,000,000—nearly eleven million million marks.

warning against a contract which the opponents will probably penalise, and a suggestion of a safer or more remunerative contract. . . . Partner should deny the suit with anything that has a sure trick in it, even if it is only four cards. . . . The take out may in turn be denied by the other partner.

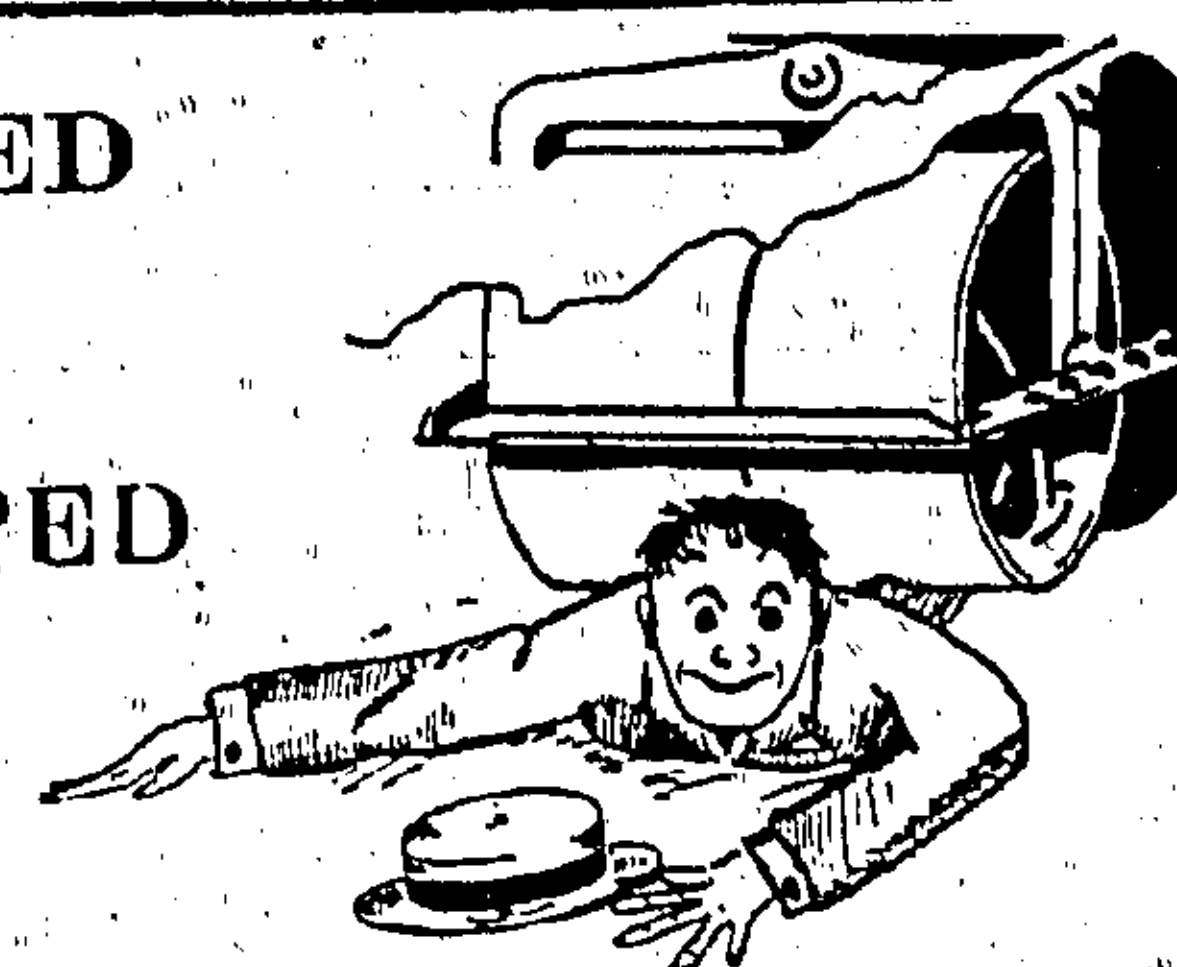
Bergholt (see Hand No. v.) apparently regards denials as an 'illegitimate practice'. The same suit should not be twice denied (see Bergholt, p. 85, quoted in s. 40).

Bluet, p. 75, 'When you have two of your partner's suit and only four of your own, most writers deem a rescue bid which increases the contract as unworthy of serious consideration. Not so Mr. [H. F.] Foster, who justifies the rescue by saying that your partner can rescue you again if he does not fancy your suit, and you can rescue him still once more if you like. As an example of this "battlere and shuttlecock system of bidding" he quotes, with some acerbity, Foster's Game 27 (p. 134).

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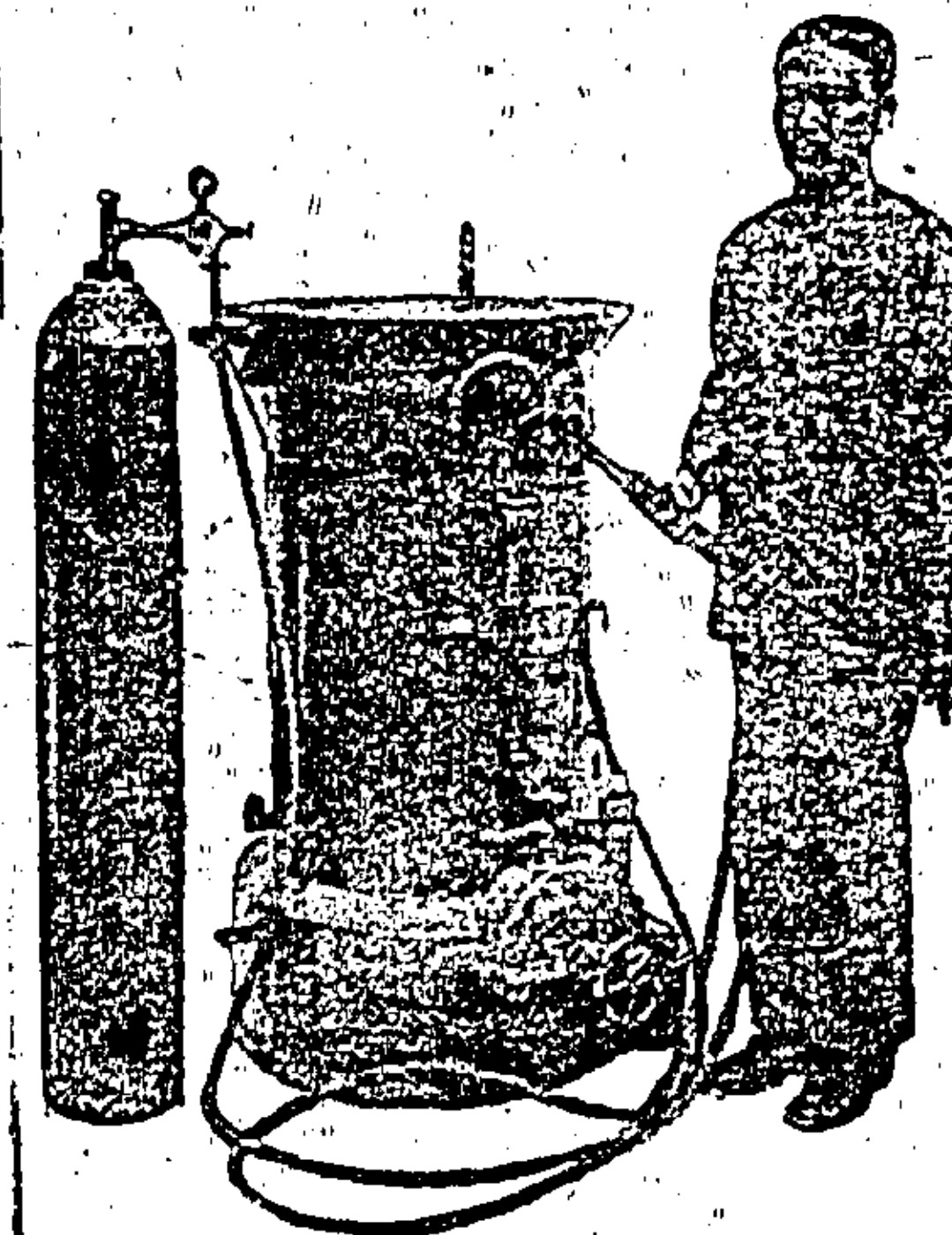
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THE SITUATION IN CHINA. FOREIGN MINISTER'S APPEAL

FOR "SYMPATHETIC
UNDERSTANDING."

Dr. Wellington Koo, who recently assumed the position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after he had received the assurances of co-operation from various party leaders, received nearly two score foreign correspondents recently at the Waichiao Pu (Foreign Office).

The newspapermen, who represented agencies and newspapers in five different countries were each in turn introduced to Dr. Koo by Dr. W. S. Wei, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Koo expressed his pleasure at renewing many old friendships in addition to making new ones, and stated that he had no formal statement to make on behalf of the government, but merely wished to give his own views with regard to the policies which he would endeavour to carry out, during his tenure of office. Dr. Koo said:

HELP OF THE PRESS.

"At the urgent call of my countrymen and at the request of a great majority of Parliament, I have once more assumed the duties of the Foreign Minister. As you all realize, China is passing through a difficult time at present and I feel that you gentlemen can do a great deal in the way of promoting a more sympathetic understanding of the conditions which prevail in our country and of the problems which confront it. I regret extremely that of late two or three cases have occurred in which the lives and property of a number of foreign nationals in isolated parts of China have been seriously endangered. But I wish it to be understood in your respective countries that these are not to be taken as symptoms of any change of general attitude on the part of China either toward the friendly powers or toward their nationals residing in our country."

LAWLESS ELEMENTS.

"They were only the work of the lawless elements in certain regions of China. The Chinese people suffered equally with foreigners, if not more severely, in the hands of these local brigands. The occurrence of these cases has occasioned very sincere regret on the part of the Chinese nation, especially as the nationals of the friendly powers have also been among the victims. It will be my purpose to ask the Government to take steps with a view to the more effective protection of foreign lives and property in China. In fact, the Government has been taking steps with this object in view, and I intend to use my influence so as to carry out this policy as soon and as effectively as possible."

PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

"China is not only passing through a critical period of transition in the process of her political development but also making a great experiment in government. The republican form of government is put on trial for the first time in Asia. For China this is altogether a new path, and she, of course has to feel her way along. Want of experience naturally leads to the making of mistakes and delays the building up of a stable government. The result is the prevalence of unsettled conditions in many parts of the country. But China has not lost her faith in her democracy or in her ability to solve her own problems. She hopes that the friendly powers will neither lose faith in her. Democracy always appears unbecomingly in the process of making. It should, however, be judged not by its appearance but by its spirit—the spirit of the Chinese people. China therefore asks the world for sympathy and patience in her struggle to evolve a system of government conceived in the spirit of democracy and possessing the essential elements of strength and stability."

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Dr. Koo then stated that he would be glad to answer questions upon any point upon which he had not made himself sufficiently clear. He also said that would make it a point to meet correspondents at least once a week, and often if necessary, in order that a complete understanding might exist at all times between the Waichiao Pu and newspapermen.

The Minister was then asked why he had hesitated so long before assuming the portfolio, and had then finally accepted. He replied that after he had been appointed, he hoped to secure the ratification of Parliament to his nomination before accepting the important post, but that when he realized that it was out of the question owing to the present unsettled condition of affairs, he had written the various leaders asking for their support and consent. As soon as he had received their replies he wasted no time in entering office particularly since he realized that it was unfair to the Foreign Powers; not to have a responsible head at the Foreign Office, with whom they could communicate to the government.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

With regard to the boycott movement, Dr. Koo said not only the entire Cabinet but many of the most prominent authorities as well were devoting earnest attention to it and hoped that an early settlement would be reached to the complete satisfaction of both Japan and China. Dr. Koo unequivocally denied the rumour that the boycott was sponsored or supported in official circles, but said that it was an entirely spontaneous movement and for that reason was all the harder to cope with successfully.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, August 3rd.

The past week has been a particularly dull and uneventful one, and it would seem as if we have stepped rather abruptly into the usual midsummer dullness. Prices on the whole have been fairly well maintained.

The July Settlement had to be postponed from the 27th to the 30th ultimo owing to the typhoon weather.

The Shanghai market, in sympathy with ours, reports very little doing.

Singapore Rubbers are quiet. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been dealt in small lots from \$1,120 to \$1,125.

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Canton Marine Insurance Co. at \$633, Hongkong Fire at \$447, and Union at \$329.

Shipping.—The only marked feature in this section has been the rise in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, with buyers at \$42.

Sugars.—The raw sugar market continues dull, with the result that, China Sugars have weakened to \$205 to \$206.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—With the exception of Kowloon Wharves which advanced from \$159 to \$163 during the last two days, there is no change in this section of the market.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have sellers at \$27, Hongkong Lands at \$20, and Humphreys Estates at \$23.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric is wanted at \$32 and Trams at \$23.80.

Cotton Mills.—There has been no revival in the prices since our last Report. It is rumoured that The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company intend making a new issue of 40,000 shares, increasing the Capital of the Company to Tls. 6,000,000. Ewo Mills have buyers at Tls. 12, and very few shares are obtainable around this figure.

Miscellaneous.—Transactions under this heading have been few, and the only sales worth recording are Cements at \$29 to \$30; China Providents at \$23; Hongkong Ropes at \$43 and Peak Trams at \$14 and \$8 for the Old and New shares respectively.

Forward Settlement Days.—August 27th (Monday), September 27th (Thursday) and October 27th (Friday), 1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/9 and on Shanghai 7 1/2.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

August 3rd, 1922.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	1,116 b.
Union Insurance	327 1/2 b.
Steamboats	4 1/2 b.
China Sugars	205 b.
Kowloon Wharves	159 b.
Shanghai Docks	163 b.
Hongkong Lands	20 b.
Humphreys Estates	23 b.
China Providents	23 b.
Dairy Farms	2560 b.
Watsons	20 1/2 b.
Hongkong Electric	32 b.
Hongkong Trams	23.80 b.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS AT SINGAPORE.

A case in which two Bombay merchants, named A. F. Josaf and Abdul Rahman, are charged with extensive frauds against commercial and banking firms was mentioned before the Third Magistrate, Mr. Gourlay, at Singapore last week. Mr. J. C. Campbell, who appeared for the accused at the previous hearing, stated that he would be unable to represent them, and he asked for a further adjournment of one week in order to give the accused an opportunity of obtaining other counsel. This was granted. It is understood, says the *Strait Times*, that the charges against Josaf now amount to \$48,000, and against Abdul Rahman \$44,000, and that the total amount involved is between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Bail was increased at this adjournment from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Touching on the subject of the Gold Franc payments of the Boxer Indemnity, and the fact that the Spanish Government was reported to have sent a strong note to the Cabinet, the Finance Minister stated that the entire question was in the hands of Parliament, and was one of the first subjects on the agenda. He also said that the question of sending funds to maintain the Chinese Legations abroad would receive his earnest attention, and that they would continue to function as formerly.

RECEIVES THREATENING LETTERS?

A Peking news agency says.—Since his assumption of office Dr. Wellington Koo has received quite a number of anonymous letters advising him to resign and threatening to use drastic measures to deal with him, if he should fail to accept the advice. The acting Minister of Foreign Affairs is now having bodyguards on his car. Dr. Koo has sent a representative to the South to explain his position, which is said to have been misunderstood by not a few in Shanghai.

EXPERIENCES OF TREVESSA'S SURVIVORS.

THE CAPTAIN'S GRAPHIC STORY.

Captain Foster's full story of the sinking of the *Trevesa* is contained in cables published in the Australian papers. The history, which is a graphic account of the sufferings of the crew during their voyage to Rodriguez, is as follows:—

At midnight on the 3rd June the *Trevesa* met a strong S.S.W. gale. Being hoisted, the vessel was making water rapidly. No. 1 hold pumps were unable to cope with the water. On the 4th June I decided to abandon ship. Lifeboats were swung out and lifebelts issued. The S.O.S. was sent out and answered O.K.

At 2.15 a.m. we abandoned ship, the foredeck being under water. The vessel sank at 2.45 a.m. in latitude 23 degrees 50 south and longitude 85 degrees 45 east. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the boats away from the ship owing to the heavy sea running. All the crew got away safe in two lifeboats and lay to all night until 8 p.m. awaiting assistance. It was then decided to set sail for Mauritius, having the assistance of the prevailing winds and a westerly current, though the distance was slightly longer than back to Australia. Both boats kept together, though great difficulty was experienced in this at night time, owing to my boat being much faster, having a larger sail. The compasses were useless and we were steering by sun and stars.

On the 9th June I decided to proceed alone, having obtained astronomical declinations. The other boat had a chart and books while we had none. We arranged to steer the same courses and to send assistance as too much time would be lost by keeping together.

The latitude and longitude of Mauritius and Rodriguez were also obtained, and then I decided to make Rodriguez, as it was much nearer. Only sextants were on board and it was only possible to obtain our latitude, so we steered a north-west course. When in the right latitude we steered due west although we were driven away repeatedly and had to beat back during the voyage.

SUFFERING FROM THIRST.

Good progress was made from the 11th June to the 14th June. It was calm weather and very hot, the crew bathing their heads and having baths to keep their thirst down. They also sucked buttons and pieces of coal to keep their mouths moist. All hands were feeling a little off colour during the heat of the day. Some of them soaked their biscuits in salt water despite repeated warnings. On the 14th June at 9 p.m. a strong breeze from the south-west blew up and we were sailing about six knots. On the 15th June, at 6 a.m. very heavy rain fell. All hands were detailed to catch rain and sufficient was caught for immediate needs. Ten funnels were made from old biscuit tins to shoot water into cigarette tins. The sails and canvas boat cover were too saturated with salt water to be useful.

SHIPPING SEAS.

Every one was now much more cheerful. On the 16th June a good stiff south-east wind blew and more rain was caught. All were wet through by rain and salt water, but this helped to keep away thirst. Our feet were sore with continual soakings and lack of circulation. We shipped a green sea at 1 p.m., half filling the boat. One plank in the bilge of the boat was found to be cracked, and we caulked it. Bailing was continuous. On the 17th June we opened two tins of biscuits. There were only about 30 good ones but we would still have plenty aboard with care. The sun was strong. All hands were drying their clothes. We tried rubbing our feet with oil with good results. Some were troubled with salt water boils. On the 18th June there were fierce squalls from midnight to 4 a.m. and we sailed before the wind under bare poles. On the 19th June we were making fairly decent headway, but it was still squally. In the morning the foreman Nagi and Jacobali were very ill. A very high sea was running, but there was not much wind between the squalls.

A HORRIBLE NIGHT.

On the 20th June we passed a most horrible night. There were a series of fierce squalls. Everyone was soaked and it was bitterly cold. At 6 a.m. foreman Jacobali died and at 1 a.m. he was buried. We could not keep him in the boat owing to its having a depressing effect on the rest of the crew. Nagi was very ill and it was hard to open his teeth to get him to drink water or milk. All hands were on watches. There was a strong S.E. wind and a heavy cross sea. On the 21st June there was a light breeze and sea. We gave Nagi water and milk at intervals. At 8.30 a.m. Nagi died and at 11 p.m. we buried him. The breeze in the mast was carried away, and we substituted a piece of leather to allow the halyards to ride easy and we carried on. Some of the crew were very downhearted.

(Continued on next Column.)

ALLEGED PIRATES.

STORY OF THE PIRACY OF A JUNK.

The story of a piracy of a junk was told at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when eight rough-looking Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with the piracy of a junk on the high seas, or in the alternative with unlawfully having the junk in their possession.

The case for the police was conducted by Sub-Inspector Pincott. The master of the pirated junk told the Court the story of the piracy and of his wanderings from place to place after the piracy in search of his junk, which he eventually found in Hongkong. It appears that on June 8th he set sail with a crew of eight from Hai Nam Island. At 1 p.m. the same day near Tai Ma they encountered a three-masted junk which commenced to shoot at his junk. The firing was kept up for a quarter of an hour and then the crew becoming frightened fled into the hold to take cover. The three-masted junk came alongside and seven pirates, all armed with weapons, came on board the junk and ransacked it. They packed up the crew's property into bundles, and ordered the crew to sail the junk after the three-masted one. This they did from the time of the piracy until 6 p.m. the next day when the two junks returned to about the spot where the piracy took place. There the crew were ordered to get into sampans and they were rowed ashore. The sampans returned to the junks which were sailed away. That night the pirated crew spent on the hillside at Tai Ma and on the next morning they set out to walk to Pak Ngau, their native village, which was some considerable distance away. Fortunately, on the coast they hailed a junk, which gave them passage to their native village. On June 28th, on information received, the witness went to Macao to find his junk but failed. On July 6th he visited Hongkong with his steersman and at Yau-mai he saw his junk at anchor. He made a report to the Water Police Station. Later again he went to the Breakwater and found that his junk had sailed away. Next day it was discovered at Aberdeen. He again reported the matter to the police and the crew were arrested. On July 9th he identified the first three defendants as being amongst the pirates. On the following day, in the Yau-mai Police Station, he examined his junk and found that his cargo of timber planks, square props and coconuts had been stolen. He recognised certain articles on the boat which were his property.

Asked if he had anything to say, the first defendant said that they had nothing to do with the piracy. They had been detained by the pirates. He was made to sail the junk. After further evidence had been taken the case was adjourned for further hearing.

Much time was lost owing to bad steering and at 9 p.m. the sail was taken in owing to terrific weather. We hove to all night on the 22nd June. At 7 p.m. we proceeded with sail reefed. Most of the crew were in good health and splendid discipline prevailed. No latitude was possible this day owing to there being no sun. Fierce squalls came and we only sailed between squalls, shipping heavy water which half filled the boat. The weather moderated and we sailed all night, everyone being soaked. On the 23rd June there was similar weather and we were keeping a sharp lookout for land. On the 24th June there was a very high sea and fierce squalls. We were sailing with only a piece of canvas before the mast to keep the boat running before the sea. Similar weather prevailed all day on the 25th, and on the 26th there was a very high sea and squally winds. At 6 a.m. we shipped a green sea right over the after end of the boat, breaking the tiller and rudder-head and buckling the pintle. These were repaired while we steered with oars. At 2.45 p.m. land was sighted on the port bow. We made for it and it proved to be Rodriguez Island where we landed at 8 p.m. On landing everyone found great difficulty in standing upright and it was impossible to walk straight without assistance. The weakest cases were sent to hospital and all were treated splendidly. The moral of the whole crew of this boat was splendid throughout. The rations during our voyage consisted of one-third of a cigarette tin of water, two cigarette tin lids of condensed milk and one biscuit daily on the first three days. All the crew are now doing well and I cannot speak too highly of the treatment we have received since we landed.

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ARMS SMUGGLING.

SEQUEL TO THE SHOOTING
INCIDENT IN KOWLOON.
AMERICAN SENT TO PRISON.

The startling shooting incident which occurred in Kowloon on Tuesday night, when an American was arrested after six shots had been fired at him by a Chinese detective, had its sequel at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, when the arrested man, Erwin Nelson, a quartermaster of the *U.S. President McKinley* was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for unlawfully having in his possession two revolvers and 47 rounds of ammunition.

When the case was first mentioned in Court, on the previous day, it was stated that the Captain Superintendent of Police had made application for the defendant to be committed to the Criminal Sessions for trial. Yesterday, when the case was opened, Mr. Wood said that he had decided to deal with the case himself and that defendant would not be committed for trial.

The Chinese detective Chan Pui Yau, No. 22, said that at about 9.15 p.m. he was in Austin Road on duty, in plain clothes, and that he was acting on information received. He saw two rickshas approaching him, coming from the direction of Nathan Road. He stopped the ricksha in front. It was occupied by a Chinese. He was not in Court. The second one was occupied by the defendant. When the defendant's ricksha was within four or five feet of the first one the defendant jumped out and ran along Austin Avenue. Witness chased him. During the chase the defendant shouted "What is the matter?"

The Magistrate: He stopped, did he?—No, he continued to run.

Did you overtake him?—Yes, after a long pursuit.

Continuing, witness said he overtook him in Kimberley Road. As he ran he threw something away on to the hillside (Austin Avenue). "When I saw him throw the things away I drew my revolver and fired it into the air. I then blew my police whistle. I fired six shots in all. The last three shots I fired at his feet, but I did not hit him. In Kimberley Road a European joined in the chase and the defendant was arrested. Witness later handed the defendant over to two Indian constables. The European asked if it was a case of armed robbery and witness explained to him that the defendant was carrying arms and that he had dropped them. Witness then went to search for the arms and found the first revolver outside No. 6, Austin Avenue, and the second revolver he found in the side channel outside No. 8, Austin Avenue. The European found the cartridges.

In reply to questions put through the Magistrate by Sub-Inspector Spear, the witness added that he called on defendant to stop. He could not say in which direction the other ricksha went as he had to chase the defendant.

The defendant: I would like to ask him if he saw me throw away the arms.

The witness: The defendant did not throw the two revolvers away. They dropped out of his person; apparently from his clothes.

The Magistrate: How do you know they dropped out of his clothes?—I heard the noise of something falling on to the ground.

The defendant: I would ask him if he saw me throw the ammunition away?

Witness: It was moonlight and I could also see by the lamp-light.

The defendant: He could not have seen them.

The Magistrate (to Sub-Inspector Spear): I hope this man knows that he had no right to fire at the defendant?

Sub-Inspector Spear: Yes, your Worship.

The Magistrate (to the detective): You understand that. You are liable to be charged.

The detective: I fired at him just to frighten him. I did not aim to hit him.

The Magistrate: You had no right to do so.

Mr. Edgar Charles Bell, an engineer, living at No. 34, Armed Buildings, Kimberley Road, said the incident happened at approximately 9.30 a.m. He was in his home when he heard revolver shots, followed by the blast of a police whistle. The police whistle continued to blow and he went out to see what the trouble was. He went a few yards down the road towards Austin Avenue. There he saw a person running round the corner from Austin Avenue into Kimberley Road. Witness crossed over the road and not the defendant. He intercepted him and asked what was the matter.

The Magistrate: Did he stop willingly?—I had to pull him up; I barred further progress.

Continuing, witness said: I asked him what was the matter and he said that someone was chasing him. He said he did not know anything. I thought it was rather peculiar for a European to be running away from the direction of revolver shots so I proceeded to search him. He asked me why I was searching him and just at that moment the Chinese detective came along. Previous to this two European gentlemen joined me, one from the Blue Funnel Club and another came from I don't know where. I asked them to give me a hand. The defendant asked if he was going to join him and I said "You will get a square deal." "Can you speak Chinese?" asked the Magistrate, and the witness replied that he understood more Chinese than he could speak.

The witness, continuing, said that the party proceeded down the road and about 50 yards further along they were joined by two Indian constables and the defendant was handed over to them.

Describing the search for the arms and the ammunition witness said he saw the detective stoop down and pick something up, which turned out to be a revolver.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
INACTIVITIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The very pertinent remarks contained in your to-day's leader regarding the absence of a "satisfactory" explanation in the Medical Report for 1922 as to the increase in the number of plague cases should be taken to heart not only by the Health Department but by the general public. The report referred to seems rather an effort to hide certain sins of omission than a genuine endeavour to educate the populace as to ways and means of prevention. As you have indicated, the Report is particularly weak where mention is made of rats entering the Colony from sea-going vessels, and the excuse tendered for the lack of comparative measures is certainly not worthy of serious consideration. The wonder is that the Authorities had the audacity to tender an admission of neglect as an explanation for such a serious state of affairs, but I fear even that frank admission of neglect by no means covers the whole of the Department's shortcomings. Hongkong bears a very bad reputation among the ports of the world as a distributing centre for plague. It therefore behoves us to look to the beam in our own eye rather than attempt to extract the mote from the other fellow's, and to devote attention to the systematic extermination of the disease-carrier.

[Consideration for your valuable space forbids a dissertation regarding the best methods for ridding the community of the rat pest; suffice it to say that it has been established that the only satisfactory method of dealing with the plague rat is by starvation. A casual survey of the food supplies available to the rat in Hongkong convinces one that the rodent does not avail himself to the full of the opportunities offering, for, apart from the refuse accessible, there is also the matter of our disgraceful sanitary ("C") system. It is a well-known fact that the plague rat particularly favours human excreta as a diet, and with the state of affairs prevailing in Hongkong those rats coming from other and less favoured ports—which, the Medical report so naively informs us, have such free access—must surely imagine they have found the rat's "Promised Land."

In conclusion, sir, I may point out that the problem has been effectively tackled in other places. In some of these it is an offence to have an uncovered rubbish bin—in the case of hardened offenders punishable with imprisonment. That which has been accomplished in other cities is surely not too big a proposition for Hongkong to tackle; but while we continue to offer lodgings to the rats of the world with the very best of rat food as an inducement to prolong their stay, we must expect to pick up our newspaper and to see the familiar notice "Such and such a place has declared quarantine against Hongkong."—Yours, etc., "HEALTH."

He continued to make a search in the vicinity and eventually he picked up from the pathway a packet of ammunition which he took along to the Police Station.

The ricksha coolie next gave evidence as to being engaged by the defendant outside the godown gates near the Star Ferry wharf about 9.15 p.m. He said that a Chinese was with him. He was told to drive along Canton Road. He got as far as the football ground when they were stopped by the policeman. "The defendant did not pay me. He simply jumped out and ran away."

Sub-Inspector Spear said he proposed to call Sgt. Dawling to prove that at 1.30 a.m. on the previous morning he visited the defendant's cabin on the *President McKinley*.

The Magistrate asked if the defendant was there at the time and he replied he was not.

As there was no evidence before the Court to prove that it was the defendant's cabin that Sgt. Dawling had visited his Worship disallowed the evidence.

The defendant then volunteered to give evidence. He admitted that he ran along Kimberley Road on the night in question.

Asked why he should run, he said: I did not know who the Chinaman was who was chasing me.

He also admitted that he had been riding in a ricksha but denied that there was anybody with him. "The other man," he said, "had nothing to do with me."

The Magistrate: Were these arms in your possession or not?—No, sir.

Any of them—neither of the revolvers nor the ammunition?—No.

After you were stopped did you see these things picked up?—I only saw one revolver.

Was it found in the line that you had been running?—No.

What were you doing there? Why did you go there at all?—Witness replied that he was going to visit a house of ill-fame.

This was all the evidence. Asked if he had any witnesses to call, the defendant said that all his witnesses had gone away.

Mr. Wood: Well, Mr. Nelson, I don't believe you when you tell me that these arms were not in your possession. I think it is clearly proved that you were smuggling arms into the Colony and that you were stopped, surprised, and ran away and got rid of the arms as you ran.

The matter is a very serious one in Hongkong, and I have to deal severely with people, especially people connected with ships. They have special opportunities for smuggling arms. Yours is not the first case of its kind. I have had some employed in ships of the same line and of other ships as well and in each case proved I have sentenced them to imprisonment. I must send you there as well. You are sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Bell): I think the thanks of the public are due to you, Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell: Thank you.

THE OLD BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES.

NOTES BY MR. S. B. C. ROSS.

To his Report on the working of the Post Office last year, the Postmaster-General (Mr. S. B. C. Ross) has attached the following notes on the British Postal Agencies in China, which were closed last year in accordance with a resolution passed at the Washington Conference.

In 1842 Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Nanking and at the same time Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai and Ningpo were declared open to trade.

Soon after the cession a Post Office was established at Hongkong under the jurisdiction of the London Post Office. The Colonial Government had no interest either in the management or finance of the Hongkong Post.

During the first year of the Colony's existence there were no less than three Postmasters. In 1843 Mr. F. Spring, our 4th Postmaster, was appointed and held the office for 17 years.

There were at this time no postal facilities of any description for foreigners in China. When the five ports mentioned above were opened to trade and Consular Officers had been appointed Postal Agencies grew up in the Consulates.

The records are very imperfect during this early period and it is difficult to find out exactly how the Consular Agencies were established. I imagine that like Topsy they simply "grewed," the Consular Assistant when he had nothing better to do, consented to send off certain letters for friends. The postal business during this period was in any event very small.

At any rate, however, the Postal Agencies may have come into being, before 1850 the following places were recognised as Agencies of the Hongkong Post, which were then under London control. This is—Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Ningpo, Yokohama, and Nagasaki.

There were also unrecognised Agencies—that is Agencies to which no payments were made—at Hyogo (better known to us as Kobe), at Bangkok, and at Macao.

The year 1860 is an important date. In this year the Hongkong Post Office was "handed over" by the Imperial Authorities to the Colonial Government. It is a curious fact that this change was in opposition to the wishes of the local Government. It is difficult to imagine that today the local Government would wish any of its utility branches to be controlled by persons in London.

When the Post Office was handed over to the Colonial Authorities no one seems to have considered the question of making provision for the Agencies.

In 1861 the Colonial Secretary writing to Mr. Meadows, the Consul at Shanghai, says: "Upon the transfer of the Hongkong Post Office to the Colony in opposition to the wishes of the local Government the question as to the Agencies at the Ports was referred to the Home Government with an intimation that at all events with an intimation of these could not be forced upon the Colony." (Letter of 1st October, 1861).

A curious sort of conflict took place in 1861. Agencies had so far been housed in Consulates and managed by Consular Officials. Of all these Agencies there can be little doubt that Shanghai had the most business and was by far the most important. In July 1861, the Consul at Shanghai, Mr. Meadows, ordered his Assistant to desist from all postal labours. This decision was not communicated to Hongkong in time for any one to make arrangements for the reception of mail at Shanghai. Mails were sent up in the usual way and no one in Shanghai could open the "boxes" in which they were contained. After a hassle of two days the senior British Naval Officer and the Consul met together and authorised the Peninsular and Oriental Agent to open the box. A protest was sent to Hongkong by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the answer was that Hongkong did not wish to have anything to do with these matters and that the Governor was of opinion that Shanghai people did not really mind if they had a post office or not.

After a considerable amount of correspondence in which it was pointed out that Shanghai people did want a post office, for if they had none, those who had no Agents in Hongkong could neither receive nor send any letters, the Hongkong Government appointed a Corporal in the 4th Regiment to go to Shanghai as Postal Agent. In this way the Shanghai Agency was severed from the Consulate. In all other of the old Agencies a Consular Officer has always remained in charge.

In 1862 postage stamps were introduced into Hongkong and these stamps were used at the Agencies.

In 1863 Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow and Swatow were opened to trade and Tientsin was declared open to trade in 1864.

A Postal Agency was established at Swatow. I have been unable to discover the exact date but it was recognised as an Agency before 1866. Agencies were not at once established in the other ports mentioned above which had been opened to trade.

In 1866 the conditions at the Agencies must have been very unsatisfactory. It was decided that the London Post Office would pay all salaries and the Hongkong Post Office all incidental and other expenses and that the Hongkong Postmaster would be in charge. It is always difficult for a man to be in charge if he does not pay the men who are under his charge and if it is doubtful to what extent he may reward, reprimand or punish.

A sort of interregnum took place and in 1866 the London Post Office proposed to hand over complete control of the Agencies to Hongkong. In the same year Mr. E. P. Rao was sent out by the London Post Office as a special surveyor and a joint inspection of all recognised Agencies was made by Mr. Rao and by Mr. Mitchell the Colonial Postmaster General.

These two officials drew up a report, which inter alia, contained the following recommendations:—

"That no other agencies should be opened in China or Japan, because the only advantage afforded to the British Community would be the small one of being able to buy postage stamps. Whilst on the other hand the expenses of the Agency would doubtless exceed the receipts, as, no compulsion to send letters by mail being possible, the bulk of letters would be sent by preference, for various reasons, through the steamer offices."

"That, as the receipts from the agencies showed a constant diminution a fixed annual sum of £1,370 should be paid by the General Post Office to the Hongkong Office, and not a share of the postage."

The report was approved and the control of the agencies passed to the Colonial Government on the 1st January, 1868.

The total annual contribution made by the Imperial Government was £1,370 which was allocated as follows:—

Salary of Agent at Canton	£ 60
Swatow	40
Amoy	100
Foochow	100
Ningpo	60
Nagasaki	60
Yokohama	500
Shanghai	250
Postmaster-General, Hongkong, for supervision	100
Postmaster-General, Hongkong, for travelling expenses for inspection	100
	£1,370

It would therefore seem from this report which was approved by both the Colonial Government and the Imperial Posts that the question of the Postal Agencies in China had been settled for all time.

But this was far from being the case.

In 1872 Hankow which had been opened to trade in 1858 by the Treaty of Tientsin was created a postal agency. No one in particular appears to have been consulted when this took place though it was an obvious variance with the *Rae-Mitchell* report. On the 1st January, 1880, the Agencies at Nagasaki and Yokohama were withdrawn owing to the fact that Japan had joined the Universal Postal Union in 1877. The Imperial grant to the agencies was thereupon reduced by the sum of £260 and after 1880 the Imperial Posts paid the sum of £810 a year in support of the Agencies in China, this amount was never varied until London took back full control in 1911.

In 1882, again it would appear contrary to the *Rae-Mitchell* report, an Agency was opened at Tientsin. This port had been opened to trade in 1860 and owing to representations made by the Consul a Postal Agency was opened in his Consulate. A subsidy of \$12 a month was granted by the Colonial Government towards the upkeep and expenses of this Agency. It would be interesting to know how this peculiar sum, granted by a British Colony to a British Consul as a subvention for a Colonial Postal Agency, was actually allocated. To-day it would of course hardly pay the wages of one coolie but in the spacious days of 1882 it may have been sufficient to pay the whole postal staff. The records however are dumb and I have been unable to discover who actually received this sum of money. Representations were made to the London Post Office for a contribution towards the cost of the Agency. A reply was received, and it appears to me that no other reply was possible, that the reasons against opening more agencies laid down in the *Rae-Mitchell* report seemed to be just as valid if not more so in 1882 than they had been when the report was written.

The Tientsin Agency however did not work well. The port was closed during the winter owing to ice and the courier route from Chinkiang to Tientsin was unsatisfactory.

The Tientsin Agency was closed in 1880 and the Colonial Government was relieved of paying its subvention of \$12.00 a month.

On the 1st March, 1884, the Post Office at Macao assumed its proper position as a Portuguese Post Office under the Postal Union. Previous irregular arrangements by which it was worked as a kind of honorary agency of the Hongkong Post Office (but an agency under no control) was discontinued.

In 1885 Siam entered the Postal Union and a properly organised Post Office was opened at Bangkok under the direction of H.R.H. Somdet Phra Chon Nong Ya Tho Chao Fa Bhanurangsang Swangwongse Krom Iluang Bhanuphanduwongse Weradej, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. A kind of unrecognised Agency of the Hongkong Post Office had been maintained in the Consulate-General at Bangkok where Hongkong stamps were sold and where a letter could be registered. This Agency ceased to exist.

Mr. A. Lister was Postmaster-General from 1870 until his death in 1890. He had very great knowledge of the working of the Posts at the Agencies and was strongly in favour of handing them back to China to be administered by the Customs Posts.

In his annual report on the working of the Post Office for the year 1886, Mr. Lister says "The state of several of our Postal Agencies, specially those of Amoy and Foochow, was taken into serious consideration. It was felt that the existing condition of affairs could not be allowed to go on and that unsatisfactory as it might be for Hongkong to be saddled with the whole expense of improving these Agencies, improved they must be of abolished. Those remarks must not be taken as implying any reflection on the officers in charge of the agencies in question, whose only fault is their inability."

(Continued on page 7.)

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LAST DAY

OF

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SATURDAY,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

BECAUSE of the DEATH of the President of the United States of America, the American Consulate-General will be CLOSED, except for the transaction of the Most Urgent Business, until TUESDAY, the 7th AUGUST.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1923.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG,
MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1923. [1135]

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.

THE Committee and Members of the INDIAN RECREATION CLUB will be "AT HOME" to their Friends TO-DAY from 4 to 7 P.M.

D. RUMJAHN,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

THE SHIELDS and MEDALS will be presented to the Winner of the "A" Division of the LAWN TENNIS on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th, by Mrs. GRACE at the INDIAN RECREATION CLUB'S GROUND at SOOKANPOO.

A Match will be played—Winners versus the Rest commencing at 4 p.m.

The Rest Team	The Winners
No. 1: KWONG M. W. LO	O. ROMAHN
No. 2: E. WELINGTON	B. D. RUMJAHN
No. 3: H. HANCOCK	A. H. RUMJAHN
No. 4: E. R. S. DODS	S. A. ROMAHN
No. 5: A. B. HAYES	S. D. ISMAIL
	S. H. ISMAIL

JOHN C. FLETCHER,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 7th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 20th July, to Wednesday, 28th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1050]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of uniformity with the combination of Names of the other vessels owned by us under the name of CHU ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of No. 203, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for permission to change the name of Steam launch "CHINA" of Hongkong, Official No. 152049, Gross Tonnage 20.30, Register Tonnage 11.34 hitherto owned by us to the name of "CHU ON" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by us.

Any objection to the proposed Change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping or Harbour Master at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated Hongkong this 1st day of Aug., 1923.
LAU SHU TONG Managing Director.
KWOK LAI PAN Directors.
CHU ON STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
[1138]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
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THE Steamship "SUDAN" Captain R. M. Collier, R.N., is carrying His Majesty's Mail will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 7th AUG. 1923, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Bills and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. Passengers and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1923. [1127]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 6th instant. Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1923. [1124]

OLD DENSTONIANS.

AS it is proposed to hold an O. D. DINNER shortly. Will any Old Denstonians in Hongkong or Canton kindly communicate with the Undersigned?
L. M. WHITE,
c/o DONNELLY & WHITE.
[1130]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel.

"GLENSANDA" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th August, 1923, at No. 1, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 4th August, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1923. [1125]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "TRIESTE"

FROM TRIESTE, SPALATO, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MAS-SAUA, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 25th inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th prox., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1923. [1113]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHER SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

THE Steamship.

"SAPAROE (2)" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th Aug., 1923, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th Aug., 1923, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINES,** General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1923. [1126]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LER, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th July, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 11 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. **R. RODENFUSER,** Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1923. [1129]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

G. R. NOTICE.

DRIVERS of VEHICLES are hereby notified that the following instructions have been given to Police Officers on Traffic Posts:

"The practice of giving the signal to proceed by waving the arm will, under all ordinary circumstances, be discontinued. The only signal to be given will be the signal to STOP which will be given turning the back to the traffic and holding the left arm extended to its full extent in a horizontal position in line with the shoulder."

When traffic that has been stopped can proceed with safety, the Police Officer will drop his left arm and step to one side thus allowing the traffic to proceed."

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Capt. Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1923. [1133]

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[1119]

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T. H. MAL, Manager.
[1923]

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Lyon: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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[537]

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PHONE 616.

DEATH.

COULIE—At Chartered Bank House, Cebu, on July 25th, of pneumonia, the infant son (one month old), of Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH R. COULIE. [1135]

Hongkong Office: 11, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4th, 1923.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING.

There is something inexpressibly sad about the sudden death of the President of the United States, while on an extensive tour undertaken in the middle of his term of office, largely, no doubt, with the object of securing some relief from the heavy and responsible duties of his high office. Mr. HARDING, accompanied by his wife, and three Secretaries of State—the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce—left Washington about the middle of June on a two months' tour, which was to include visits to Alaska, British Columbia and Panama. The party had returned from Alaska and British Columbia, and were at Seattle when President HARDING developed symptoms of ptomaine poisoning which his physician attributed to crab that he had eaten before the party reached Vancouver. The illness was aggravated by a strenuous programme of receptions and speechmaking and by the time the party reached San Francisco the illness, with the development of broncho-pneumonia trouble, had become very grave indeed.

Mr. HARDING was 58 years of age. His life's history had been typically American. He was born on a farm, being the eldest of eight children of a country medical practitioner. His father, of Scotch descent, one of a line that furnished a Colonial Governor for Connecticut, was

American for generations back, while his mother inherited a Dutch strain from a well known Pennsylvania family. Mr. HARDING revealed very early in life the grit which was the foundation of his successful career. While at the Ohio Central College, "he worked his way through the various terms, sometimes as a farm-hand, sometimes as a barn painter, and again as teamster for a railway." It was while at this college also that he started on the journalistic career which in later years paved the way to his election to the Presidency. In his spare time at college he found congenial occupation in the duties of editor of a college paper, and undertook work, when it offered, on more established publications. While thus occupied about printing offices, he learnt the routine of the printer's trade and became, among other things, an expert linotype operator. When he had graduated from college with the degree of B.S. he took a billet as a reporter on a Marion paper at \$7.50 a week, but the paper was Democratic and young HARDING had developed very pronounced Republican views, and political differences led to the severance of his connection with the paper. Then for a time he became a school teacher, but maintained relations with the newspaper profession, whenever possible. In 1884 the HARDING family having removed to Marion, his father, bought at a sheriff's sale the Marion Star (the son's previous connection was with the Marion Mirror). The Star at the time was in very low water, and the father turned it over to his son, who started in as a practical newspaper man by filling, as occasion required, every position on the staff, from printer's devil to editor. Under his management the Star flourished, and eventually became, as it is to-day, one of the most prosperous and influential newspapers in that part of the State. Mr. HARDING some years ago turned the business into a co-operative establishment in which the employees were enabled to purchase stock on the deferred payment plan, with the result that latterly they had come to own nearly as much of the stock as Mr. HARDING himself.

Mr. HARDING's strong political views naturally led in time to his getting into the Senate where his "pronounced, almost aggressive, Americanism" quickly gained him distinction. He was an enthusiastic and invariable supporter of the comprehensive programme of war measures asked for by President Wilson, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in the United States, and was an advocate of "preparedness" when many of his most patriotic colleagues were opposing it. But the moment the war was over, Senator HARDING urged the repeal of the restrictive war measures as earnestly as he had formerly advocated them. Another respect in which he distinguished himself was by his vigorous opposition to government ownership of railways, which he denounced as a compromise with Socialism. That he should have been the choice of his party in 1920 as its candidate for the Presidency was an eloquent recognition of his abilities, as well as of his policies, and the electorate of the United States endorsed that recognition by electing him to the highest office of the State. Whatever may be the judgment of posterity as to the permanent value of the services Mr. HARDING has rendered to the State during his all too short tenure of the Presidency, there will be no hesitation in acknowledging now that Mr. HARDING acquitted himself in a manner consonant with the highest traditions of the Presidency, and in no part of the world, any more than in the United States itself, is there likely to be any other feeling than that of profound grief and sympathy over the tragic and premature termination of the life of a statesman so manifestly beloved by his own people and highly esteemed and respected throughout the world.

It is hardly necessary to remind English readers that to-day is the anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war against Germany in 1914.

Colonel C. W. Davy, C.M.G., Chief Engineer, has been granted leave of absence on private affairs from August 6th to November 4th, for the purpose of proceeding to Japan and Canada.

Some interesting tennis will doubtless be seen this afternoon on the Indian Recreation Club's ground at Sookanpo.

Mrs. Grace is to present the shields and medals: The names of the players in this afternoon's match, the Winners v. The Rest, are given in the advertisement as it appears to-day.

Four cases of enteric fever were notified in the Colony on the 2nd inst., three being Chinese cases and one American.

The typhoon was announced by the Observatory yesterday morning as being within 120 miles of Lat. 19. N. Long. 121. E., moving W.N.W. A cable from the Manila Observatory yesterday afternoon gave the position as "near or over Balintang Channel, moving W.N.W. to N.W." The No. 1 signal was hoisted last evening.

A case was mentioned at the Magistrate's yesterday in which a Chinese is alleged to have stolen a fountain pen from the pocket of Mr. A. W. McMillen. The Chinese was caught by an Indian constable, it was stated in Court, with the pen in his hand. He asked Mr. A. W. McMillen for his name and this was written down in his note book. No address was given and yesterday morning when the case was called Mr. McMillen did not make an appearance. The case was adjourned in order that he might appear.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT CO.

The nature of the application made to the Supreme Court on Thursday on behalf of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., was incorrectly represented by our report yesterday. The application was for an order confirming the special resolution recently passed by the shareholders to alter the Companies' memorandum.

SPORT.

WATER POLO.

LOCAL SEASON OPENS.

The Hongkong Water Polo League Season opened last night at the Victoria Recreation Club when two matches were played off before a fair number of enthusiasts. The first match was that between the King's Regiment (B) team and the V.R.C. (B) team. The teams lined up in the water as follows:—King's Regiment (B)—Beestley (goal), Jones and Carlin (backs), Potter (half back), Broadwell, Parry and Knowles (forwards).

V.R.C. (B)—J. M. Soares (goal), C. C. MacKenzie and V. H. Hart (backs), E. G. Jordan (half back), L. E. Rozo, S. Haroon and Hooper (forwards).

The Regimental men were the much stronger side, both in physique and as regards swimming. They always get the ball from the "throw in" and except for an occasional break-away by their opponents they were continually raiding the Home Club's goal. Parry, their centre forward, was very dangerous and he was well-supported by the rest of the line. In the first half he scored five goals and Potter scored one. Hast for the V.R.C. scored with a very fine shot from about the centre mark. In the second half the Regimental men continued to press, adding another four goals to their score, the scorers being Jones (2) and Broadwell (1). Scores:

King's Regiment (B) 10
V.R.C. (B) 1

The other match was between the V.R.C. (A) and the U.G.A. (B) teams. The players were:

V.R.C. (A)—T. J. Knight (goal), R. C. Witchell and Haroon (backs), J. Stewart (half back), D. Lyon, J. Watson and G. Busschaert (forwards).

U.G.A. (B)—Oram (goal), Ansell and Mancer (backs), Doggett (half back), Barton, Harris and Woolley (forwards).

This like the first match was a very one-sided affair. The V.R.C. on this occasion being the much superior team. Busschaert (brother of the well-known water polo player) was seen to advantage and scored no fewer than 12 goals. His tactics appear to be very much like his brother's and he scored on nearly every occasion that he handled the ball. He has a strong push which he used to great advantage and he deftly turned many passes into goal as the leather was thrown towards him. Altogether the V.R.C. men were much too strong for the Gunners. They passed well and their defence seemed to be quite safe in the hands of the redoubtable Secretary of the Club. The scorers were: Busschaert (12), Stewart (2), Watson (1) for the V.R.C.; Barton scored for the U.G.A. Scores:

V.R.C. (A) 15
U.G.A. (B) 1

BASEBALL.

The Hongkong Baseball League, 1923 will start their league this afternoon at 4.30 p.m. with the Lusitano Team against the Japanese Team at the Hongkong Football Club grounds and the second game will be played on Sunday (tomorrow) at 4.30 p.m. between the South China Team and the Indian Team on the same grounds.

The line-ups will be as follows:—

Lusitano team. Catcher Ego.

A. Barros. Pitcher Ichimatsu.

L. Rocha. 1 base Fung.

D. Xavier. 2 base Kato.

R. Rocha. 3 base Hayashi.

A. Gazono. Short stop Ishida.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING

WHILE CONVERSING WITH HIS FAMILY.

MR. COOLIDGE, VICE PRESIDENT, BECOMES PRESIDENT.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRESIDENT HARDING IS DEAD.

LONDON, August 3rd.—This cable had been preceded only by a few hours by the following message: A San Francisco message states: A bulletin issued by the physicians in attendance on President Harding says:

"The President died instantaneously, without warning, while conversing with members of his family at 7.30 this evening. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. During the day the patient had been free from discomfort and there was every justification for anticipating prompt recovery."

The end was so sudden that members of the official Presidential party could not be called in time.

The President died after passing the most satisfactory day since the beginning of his illness.

LATER.

A further San Francisco message states: The first indication of a relapse occurred when Mrs. Harding rushed to the door of the room and called the doctors. Mrs. Harding and two nurses were in the room at the time, the former reading to her husband when, entirely without warning, a slight shudder passed through the President's frame, he then collapsed. All present immediately recognised that the end had come. Within a few minutes all the members of the President's official party were summoned. Mr. Hoover was the first to arrive.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S LAST WORDS.

At the moment of his death his wife was reading to him a magazine article about himself, his last words were "That's good, read some more."

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE

LONDON PRESS COMMENT

"WHAT NEXT?"

LONDON, August 2nd.

The phrase "what next?" sums up the bulk of the comment of the morning papers on the European crisis, which all agree in regarding as of the gravest character. The Government's statement is by no means greeted with a chorus of approval, though the opinion is generally expressed that negotiations with France are ended and the publication of the Notes means an appeal to the dispassionate judgment of the world.

The Times alone cordially approves the Government's explanation and intention to publish the whole correspondence, which it regards as a definite step forward and the very best thing the Government could do to secure firm ground for the pursuit of a fixed policy. It hopes that the statements and the strong movement of opinion they will provoke will prove an important factor in the ultimate settlement.

The Daily Telegraph reads into Mr. Baldwin's statement a determination not to let the matter drift further and says it means in essence that we must agree to differ from France, and act on our own account, but to better purpose than France did six months ago.

The Westminster Gazette observes that the Government's appeal to the public opinion of the world is the first policy for salvaging Europe, but it needs to be energetically followed up.

The Morning Post, which apparently has difficulty in reconciling its championship of friendship for France with support of the Government, tamely remarks that the debate in the House of Commons may have disappointed France, but it cannot have encouraged Germany.

Perhaps the only concrete suggestion is made in the Daily News, which says it cannot suppose the Government has gone so far without considering the position which would be created by the rejection of France's proposals and suggests making use of the League of Nations which can do what France and Belgium refused to do, namely, initiate an enquiry into Germany's capacity to pay and explore and recommend lines of settlement.

Other papers are pointedly critical. The Daily Chronicle says there is still no life of British policy. Meanwhile Parliament has risen and the country is left voiceless and uninformed, with a Ministry which seemingly does not know its own mind.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the Government has cast prudence to the winds by adopting an attitude profoundly distasteful to France.

The Daily Express declares that Mr. Baldwin's statement is a confession of sheer impotence. It cannot congratulate the Government on the somewhat humiliating position in which it has placed the British nation.

The Daily Herald remarks that either Mr. Baldwin is deliberately concealing his policy, or he has none. Neither hypothesis does the government any good.

Mrs. Harding bore up stoically. She declared "I am not going to break down."

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Mr. Harding's physicians state that he died from apoplexy or rupture of a blood vessel at the axis of the brain, near the respiratory centre. His sister died in a similar manner. He had long suffered from a high blood pressure and there was evidence of arterial sclerosis.

VICE-PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Vice-President Coolidge, who automatically becomes President, was notified immediately.

MR. C. COOLIDGE TAKES THE OATH AS PRESIDENT.

PLYMOUTH, VERMONT, August 3rd.

The Vice-President, Mr. Calvin Coolidge, took the oath as President of the United States of America. He declared his intention of following the late Mr. Harding's policies and seeking the co-operation of Mr. Harding's associates. Mr. Coolidge was sworn in by his father, who is notary at the latter's old fashioned country home.

MR. HARDING'S REMAINS SENT TO WASHINGTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3rd.

Mr. Harding's remains are being conveyed to Washington to-night in a car guarded by soldiers, after the private ceremony which will be the simplest.

LATER.

Mr. Harding will be buried at Marion.

BRITISH COURT IN MOURNING.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The Court has gone into mourning for a week for the late President Harding.

Elsewhere it is pointed out that nine years ago Great Britain threw the whole of its manhood and resources into the scale on the side of France and Belgium. The choice now is between separate action or paralysis, as Franco-British co-operation seems at present impossible.

FRENCH VIEWS OF BRITISH DECLARATION.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The negative nature of the British Government's declaration as regards Ruhr reparations is considered to be the most salient characteristic of yesterday's Parliamentary announcements. The French newspapers think that Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lord Curzon's speeches indicate an Anglo-French misunderstanding, but not a rupture, and that negotiations will not be broken off. They state the threat to appeal to the world's opinion does not move the French Government, as is evident from the latter's publication of its reply. The Echo de Paris declares the speeches to be as empty as the reparations offers and that British ministers do not know what to do. It says the French reply asks certain questions to which London should reply.

BRUSSELS PAPERS NOT UNFAVOURABLE.

BRUSSELS, August 2nd.

The papers here are disinclined to regard the latest development unfavourably, as they consider there is no fundamental divergence in view in the Allies policy.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPARATIONS DEBATE.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Baldwin emphasised that British interests were not less than those of Belgium and France. He elucidated the effects of the Ruhr situation on world trade, and he uttered a grave warning as regards the possibility of German collapse and of the effects of surrender forced by desperation. The Government would continue to strive to bring together the Allied forces to secure a just settlement. If a crisis arose, Parliament would be called.

The Prime Minister concluded by expressing his desire to maintain the warm friendship of France.

OPPOSITION LEADER'S SPEECH.

The outstanding features in the speech by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who followed Mr. Baldwin, were the hearty endorsement of the Government's decision to pursue its own policy and the severe condemnation of the French policy.

The leader of the Opposition made pointed allusion to the omission of a reference in the Franco-Belgian replies to the British draft, and he hoped that it was no more than an oversight.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald proceeded to point out that the British conception of an alliance was co-operation, and not one in which any of the partners could claim control concerning its own interests. He

asserted that no sane man would now believe that France was in the Ruhr for the purpose of getting reparations, but was rather permeated by a warlike feeling.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald proceeded to examine the internal conditions in France, which, he declared, were much better than in England. He questioned the desirability of obtaining reparations from Germany, and he enquired what the Government's next step would be. Dwelling on the urgency of action, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said he attached great importance to securing Germany's admission to the League of Nations, notwithstanding the French opposition, and he concluded by warmly encouraging the Government in the adoption of a positive policy.

LATER.

In the House of Lords, following Lord Curzon, Lord Birkenhead suggested France every chance with her policy, and he advised the withdrawal of our army of occupation and our Reparations Commissioner.

Lord Curzon, replying, dissented, and contended that the former was our only guarantee under the Treaty to ensure that Germany met her obligations. The latter would not be a wise step and might cause a deal of harm. It was not fair to ask what the Government was going to do before it had gathered public opinion from the promised publication of the papers. If that question was put now, he did not know and he could not answer.

CONTENTS OF BRITISH DRAFT.

Lord Curzon disclosed the contents of the recent British draft reply. He said he was of the opinion that it would be advantageous to agree to the German proposal of an impartial examination, but in co-operation with the Reparations Commission, of Germany's capacity to pay. The draft reply pointed out that the German offer of guarantees had not mentioned the stabilisation of the Mark and the balancing of the budget. He said that the guarantees were ineffective unless some form of international control over the German financial administration was provided. The draft concluded by advising Germany to immediately withdraw the ordinance which had fomented the passive resistance policy, and to disavow sabotage.

It expressed belief that the occupation Powers in the Ruhr would then re-consider the position with a view to the resumption of normal conditions in the German industrial life. The covering Notes to the Allies elaborated the British views in that regard, and urged Allied discussions without delay. The Franco-Belgian replies were couched in a cordial spirit, but they did not mention the draft of the British reply.

Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons was identical with the foregoing.

FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, August 2nd.

Official quarters emphasise that the French reply leaves all doors open for further negotiations, and they consider that Mr. Baldwin's statement contains no suggestion of a break, and that its moderate tone paves the way for further "conversations."

SUMMARY OF FRENCH REPLY.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A summary of the French reply has been published. It deals with the points raised in the British Note, and declares readiness to investigate immediately with the British Government the German proposal of June 7th, but the question of passive resistance must be settled before anything else is touched.

The occupied territory will be evacuated *pari-passu* with Germany's payments.

As soon as passive resistance ceases the occupation will be made as lenient as possible, but until passive resistance ceases, France cannot discuss any modifications in the mode of occupation with Germany.

As regards the proposed conference of experts, the French Government asks whether such a body would be better than the Reparations Commission.

As regards the British proposal of a complete Allied plan for a general definitive financial settlement, the reply recalls that such a plan already exists, and that the Reparations Commission has all the powers necessary to enforce its application.

The reply suggests that it would be contrary to the Treaty to reopen the principle of settlement and fixing the total figure, and asks what Great Britain means by a "general definitive settlement," and whether it includes inter-Ally debts.

Referring to the question of security, the French Government has always been ready to discuss this, but the question is independent of the occupation of the Ruhr and must be dealt with separately.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Parliament adjourned till November 13th.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister, stated that the Government had adopted the recommendations of the Imperial Defence Committee. He emphasised that the Committee unanimously came to a conclusion in favour of the principle of a single air service with provisions to meet the Admiralty's objections, particularly securing for the Admiralty absolute control of all fighting equipment of the fleet and the carrying out of reconnaissance by naval officers. He declared that a single air service was necessary on grounds of efficiency and economy.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.

MOSCOW, August 2.

The Nijni Novgorod fair opened on August 2nd. It is expected the receipts will be three as much as in 1921.

A decree has been issued making platinum a State monopoly.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

Mr. Curran, the Immigration Commissioner, announces that he has warned the officials of the trans-Atlantic lines against a repetition of yesterday morning's race to the quarantine station, when 13 liners endangered the lives of thousands of passengers.

According to the masters of several steamers they raced up the Narrows at a speed of over 15 knots so closely abreast that the passengers on the different ships could almost touch hands, and a collision anywhere would have affected many vessels.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

The Government has decided that only bona-fide immigrants to Canada who are able to prove that they intend to reside there at least a year may be granted transit visas.

Forty Britons, who expressed a desire to change their destination to Canada, when they found that the immigrant quota into the United States was exhausted, were consequently deported. Thirty-four Finns departed last week who had again arrived on board another steamer which had picked them up at O.ble Island where a rain-deported, as it was said that they should have returned home before attempting to again enter the country.

BRITISH NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A White Paper has been published containing the recommendations of the National and Imperial Defence Committee on the relations between the Navy and the Air Force, which, in the words of the Sub-Committee, presided over by Earl Balfour, had given rise to "a somewhat acute controversy."

The Sub-Committee, after sifting the claims of the rival forces and the present system of co-operation as regards the Fleet and the air arm, do not think that a complete severance is possible.

The Committee recommend that air officers should be appointed by the Naval War Staff, and the relations between the Admiralty and the Air Ministry are defined.

The recommendations, which may be regarded as a compromise for the drastic reorganisation of the Imperial Defence Committee, provide that the Dominions Ministers may be summoned as members of the Cabinet.

The Committee reject the proposal for the central amalgamation of the three fighting services under one Defence Minister, and it has been decided that each of the three Chiefs of Staff be responsible for advising on the defence policy as a whole, the three constituting a super-General Staff.

MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN SAILORS AT GIBRALTAR.

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

GIBRALTAR, August 2.

The United States Rear Admiral Scates unveiled, in the presence of the Acting Governor and many notabilities, the memorial tablet erected by the Fifteenth United States Destroyer Squadron in memory of the men lost in the sinking of the United States ship *Chamney* in November, 1917, when patrolling the Straits.

Three Hundred guards of honour were mounted, consisting of American midshipmen and men of the British Navy. The Acting Governor and the British Rear Admiral Elliott and Rear Admiral Scates deposited wreaths. A battalion of midshipmen from the Annapolis naval academy and a battalion of bluejackets marched past the memorial and saluted the cross of sacrifice, at which Rear Admiral Scates placed a wreath.

BRITISH STEAMER ON FIRE.

EXPECTED TO BECOME A TOTAL LOSS.

BATAVIA, August 2.

The British steamer *Ferrara*, voyaging from Sabang with a cargo of over three hundred pounds of opium, is on fire, and is expected to become a total loss.

8-HOUR DAY IN U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY.

NEW YORK, August 2.

Judge Gary, President of the United States Steel Corporation, announces the immediate adoption of the eight-hour day in the American steel industry. The wages of the employees whose hours will consequently be reduced from twelve to eight will be adjusted so as to yield earnings equivalent to a twenty-five per cent. increase in the hourly base rates.

YACHTING AT RYDE.

BRITISH YACHTS DO WELL.

LONDON, August 2.

After winning the first heat of the British-American Yachting Cup race at Ryde yesterday, by 23 to 13 points, the British team of four yachts in the second heat at Southsea to-day all finished before the Americans, and now lead by 49 to 23 points.

NAVAL WORKS IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

LONDON, August 2.

In the House of the Commons, replying to Mr. E. D. Morel, Mr. Amery declared that no discussions had occurred between the British and Dutch Governments as regards certain projected naval strategic works in the Dutch East Indies.

REICHSBANKS' DISCOUNT RATE.

BERLIN, August 2.

The Reichsbank has raised its discount rate to thirty per cent.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE "ALICE DOLLAR" INCIDENT.

ADMIRAL PHELPS TO INVESTIGATE.

ICHANG, August 3rd.

Admiral Phelps, who was at Chungking when the *Alice Dollar* incident occurred, sent a wireless message to-day giving instructions that the *Alice Dollar* and the Chinese offenders be detained pending his arrival for an investigation.

The Chinese officials and soldiers were transferred to the U.S.S. *Isabel* yesterday under close custody.

Captain Tomrith of the *Alice Dollar* was also shot in the leg. He is progressing favourably though suffering from shock.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE PROSECUTION.

PARIS, August 2.

The Banque Industrielle sentences are: Andre Berthelot is fined three thousand francs, Pernott gets three months' imprisonment and is fined 3,000 francs, Perchet is fined 350 francs, and De Cereville, Palle, Loste and the engineer Chantard are fined 300 francs each, and the directors Frezous, Favareilles and Meilhan are acquitted.

FAULTS IN ADMINISTRATION.

The judgment declares that the original failure of the Banque was due to faults of administration. When the capital was increased a second time there was an irregular issue of shares, but the position was subsequently regularised. The plaintiffs' claims for damages are dismissed, but those mentioned were held responsible for the issue, and sentenced accordingly.

Pernott being also found guilty of negotiation of the irregular shares and Berthelot being found guilty of distribution of fictitious dividends, and Pernott also of complicity. The judgment points out that the balance sheet in 1919 was incorrect, since it included irrecoverable credits, consequently the plaintiffs' demands concerning the distribution of fictitious dividends were admitted, provided shareholders acquired the shares before January 25th, 1921, the date when the position of the Banque became publicly known. The tribunal has appointed an accountant to prepare a statement regarding the damages due to the plaintiffs in this connection.

SITUATION AT AMOY.

PEKING, August 2nd.

Reports from Amoy indicate that Admiral Yang requested the foreign Consuls to ask their nationals to leave in view of the necessity of attacking the city, but the request was refused.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

BAND CONCERT AT VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND.

An open air concert, organized by the Volunteer Defence Corps, was held on the Defence Corps' Parade Ground yesterday evening. The band of the 2nd Battalion King's Regiment, under Bandmaster H. D. Hensley was largely responsible for the success of the evening. The King's band, numbering as it does so many youthful performers, has become very popular during the Regiment's stay in the Colony, and deservedly so. The concert opened with a selection from Verdi's "Il Trovatore" by the band. Mr. Osmond Skinner, the possessor of a very fine tenor voice followed with Schumann's "On the day I get to Heaven" and Peel's favourite, "A Comendrum." "Break of Day" was beautifully interpreted by Mrs. N. Mathieson, whose rich contralto voice is too well known to necessitate further eulogy here. The lighter side of the evening's entertainment was provided by Mr. I. Zelensky, whose native impersonations kept the large audience in roars of laughter. Mr. W. A. Hannibal rendered a number of humorous songs. Among the renderings of the band were excerpts from Sir Arthur Sullivan's operas, Green's piccolo solo "The Pigeon," "A musical sketch" (Alford), and Gilder's composition "The Lady of the Rose." Mr. and Mrs. S. Collett gave Edward German's duet "Love is meant to make us glad" (from "Merrie England"), in their own delightful style. The evening was a great success, and it is to be hoped a series of such concerts will follow.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN JILTED.

A Los Angeles cable to Manila papers, through the Associated Press, says: Polo Negri has announced that she broke her engagement with Charlie Chaplin after five weeks of engagement. She said Charlie is charming but too temperamental.

THE OLD BRITISH POSTAL AGENCIES.

(Continued from page 5).

to do impossibilities or be in two places at once." During the year 1886 there was considerable correspondence between Mr. Lister and Mr. Kopsch, the Chinese Postal Secretary. At this time our recognised Agencies were:—

Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Ningpo, Hankow and Tientsin.

There was also a sort of unrecognised Agency at Hoihow.

It was proposed by Mr. Kopsch that in place of these eight agencies, post offices should be opened by the Customs at 23 ports.

Mr. Lister in reporting this proposal to the Government states that "Hongkong maintains under very great disadvantages eight Post Offices in China. They are worked except Shanghai by Consular Officers, whose Consular duties naturally have to take precedence. Able and diligent as most of these gentlemen are, their frequent removals and the pressure of their other duties inevitably stand in the way of the attainment of any very high degree of efficiency. By the time a Postal Agent has learnt his duties he is due for transfer to another port. Mr. Lister and Mr. Kopsch however both went on leave, and as nobody else understood the matter or took any interest in the fate of the postal agencies the whole question was dropped.

In the course of the year 1890 the honorary agency at Hoihow was converted into a salaried agency, whilst the agency at Tientsin was continued.

The reason given for the withdrawal of the Tientsin Agency is that the amount of postal matter was inconsiderable. But it seems curious that Tientsin should have been withdrawn and Hoihow opened as a recognised agency in the same year. For Hoihow has always been the smallest of the agencies with the exception of Ningpo, and at least three times the amount of mail matter was handled at Tientsin as compared with Hoihow.

On the 1st September, 1899, a postal agency was opened at Weihaiwei. This agency has of course never been a British Agency in China; it is and always has been a British Post Office in British leased territory. It has however as far as accounting and discipline is concerned always been run by the Hongkong Postmaster, exactly as though it were an agency in China.

In 1903 an agency was opened at Chefoo, and unlike our other agencies, Chefoo was not run by a Consular Officer but by Messrs. Curtis Brothers, well known merchants in that port.

In 1906 the Tientsin Agency which had been withdrawn in 1899 was re-opened and placed under the charge of the Kailan Mining Corporation. It is a curious fact that although France, Japan, Germany and Russia, all had agencies in Peking, we never had a British Postal Agency in the Capital of the country.

In 1902 the four cent Empire rate which had been adopted by Hongkong in 1898, was extended to the Agencies. There can I think be no doubt that this was a very great mistake, and was the direct cause of the transfer of the Agencies to the control of the London Post Office in 1911. Up to the year 1902 the agencies had paid their way. Shortly after the four cent rate had been extended to the agencies the Siberian Route was used for the transport of agency letters to Europe. All four cent letters were carried by this route at a loss. This loss had to be made good by Hongkong and it could not be argued with any show of reason that Hongkong should pay money in order that people at Shanghai and other places in China, many of whom were not even British subjects, should be able to send letters at a cheap rate to England and other parts of the Empire.

Not only were the Agencies carried on at a loss, but 20 per cent. of all the revenue collected had to be paid over as military contribution. It appears a little grotesque that the postal revenue of places like Hankow and Ningpo where there was no military protection of any sort whatever, should have to pay military contributions, but such was the ruling. Sir Frederick Lugard took up the question vigorously and after a long struggle all the agencies were handed over to the London Post Office on January 1st, 1911.

London being many thousand miles away, it was quite impossible for any one in that office to attend to the countless little questions of discipline and office routine. The Hongkong Postmaster was, therefore, placed in charge as manager for London. After fifty years the same objectionable system of dual control was re-established which had been found unworkable in 1899. The chief feature of the new system was of course the immense delay in the settlement of all questions which the Postmaster could not settle here out of hand.

From the year 1892 until 1917 the stamps used in the Agencies were Hongkong stamps without any distinguishing mark. In 1917 Hongkong Stamps overprinted "China" were introduced.

In accordance with stipulations entered into at Washington, all British Agencies in China were closed on November 30th, 1922. The withdrawal of the Agencies was much regretted by the British Communities in China. This feeling of regret will it be hoped be some small recompense to the Agents for the work they performed in cramped surroundings with inadequate staffs but in such a manner that complaints were almost unknown.

I attach tables giving the names of all agencies and the dates on which they were opened, sales of stamps at the Agencies since 1891, and sales of stamps at each agency for the years 1921 and 1922, this table will give some idea of the amount of business done at each agency.

TRAVEL TALK.



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and

When do you go on leave?

Every day you hear the questions in Hongkong. The latter is always an interesting topic of conversation.

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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	11th August
*Carl Legien ...	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	First half of November
*Bohner ...	12,300 tons	First half of December

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Bohner ...	12,300 tons	18th Aug., Calling at Manila
*Albert Vogler ...	9,000 tons	—
*Carl Legien ...	9,000 tons	—
*Adolf von Baeyer ...	9,000 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	—

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class passengers, and cargo boat.

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HONGKONG.



LABOUR REBUTT TO "REDS."

"BROTHERHOOD—NOT CLASS WAR."

The Labour Party Conference, which met in London on June 26th, after an interval of ten years, was attended by delegates of organizations with 3,000,000 members. The president of the conference is Mr. Sidney Webb, M.P.

Mr. Webb's presidential address yesterday was a cautious and moderate statement of the immediate aims of Socialism. He sketched a background of the growing power of the party, showing a rising curve of labour votes at general elections which, it continued, should indicate "somehow about 1926" a clear majority of the total votes cast in Great Britain. He stoutly maintained the political capacity and administrative ability of the parliamentary members of the party, declaring that he saw no superiority whatever on the Unionist benches in economic and political knowledge or even in the essentials of courtly and good sense.

The idea of human brotherhood summed up Mr. Webb's conception of the spirit in which the Socialists, as members of a party and as individuals, should carry through their purposes. It was a final contrast to what he described as the struggle going on around us, often unconsciously to those concerned, "as to who shall be financially the losers by the war, those who live by owning or those who live by working; and, among those who do participate in industry, between those who do the initiating, directing, and managing, or those who contribute the manual and routine mental labour." The weakest, he said, were being made to pay for the war. He declared both Liberalism and Conservatism to be bankrupt in measures for dealing with fundamental economic problems, and as to the remedies which Labour would apply, he said their opponents seemed incapable of understanding the inevitable gradualness of the Socialist scheme of change. Every step towards their goal must be dependent on gaining the assent and support of at least a majority of the whole people. An effective democracy provided this valuable safeguard. To Mr. Webb, moreover, the thought of the Labour Party, when it comes into power, wanting to do everything at once is an absurdity.

WARNING TO THE PARTY.

Along with these reassurances to the country at large there was a warning to the Labour Party to remember that it must now speak and act under a due sense of the liability that it might "at any moment" be called upon to put its plans and projects into operation. Its members should therefore refrain from committing the party to new projects or to the details of reforms if they belonged "more appropriately to a stage of greater freedom and less responsibility." Denouncing violence and extolling democratic government, Mr. Webb concluded by saying there was a higher need even than government. The success of the Labour Party depended more than anything else, upon the spirit in which they held their faith and presented their proposals. The founder of British Socialism was not Karl Marx but Robert Owen, who preached, not "class war," but the ancient doctrine of human brotherhood.

The conference discussed the renewed application of the Communist Party for affiliation. The conference last year decided that affiliation should be refused. This year, as a preventive against the penetration of Communists into the movement of the conference, on the recommendation of the executive, first decided that delegates to either national or local conferences of the party must individually accept the party's constitution and principles.

The conference by a card vote of 2,880,000 to 266,000, again forbade the affiliation of the Communist Party, but one of that party's spokesmen boasted that whereas there were but seven Communists in last year's conference and this year there were thirty-eight, next year there would be a hundred.—Times.

HERR KRUPP AS CONVICT.

ORDINARY PRISON FARE.

Sir Percival Phillips, the Daily Mail's special correspondent at Dusseldorf wrote a month ago:

Five of the unhappiest people in the Ruhr are Herr Krupp von Bohlen and his companions, who are serving long sentences for complicity in the fatal riot against the French at Essen last March.

They are still inmates of the central criminal goal here, and will not be removed to Dusseldorf, the great French penal prison near Mayence, until their final appeal has been rejected by the Court of Cassation. The convicts occupy small adjoining cells and are subject to the usual strict régime; they eat prison fare and are allowed to exercise daily in the courtyard under guard. Their chief warder is an old French non-commissioned officer, a Corsican "disciplinary sergeant" in a Colonial battalion, who is accustomed to deal efficiently with the most refractory type of offenders. All the Krupp prisoners appear to resent his presence far more than the mere fact of their conviction.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen has grown considerably thinner. He spends much of the time speculating on the future of Germany and in thinking about his family. Being of a sedentary disposition he suffers less from enforced inactivity than Herr Oesterle and Herr Bruhn, who are strenuous workers. The latter have repeatedly asked permission to engage in some kind of employment which will occupy their minds, and in the words of one of their friends, "they pace up and down like caged tigers."

Preparations have been completed for the excavation of a portion of the City of David at Jerusalem, and work will be commenced as soon as possible.

THE ASSASSINATION OF STAMBULISKI.

THE LATE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

PEASANTS, LEADER WHO DEFIED THE KING.

Alexander Stambuliski, who was 44 succumbed to a death which he was expecting.

A bomb was thrown at him in the National Theatre on Saturday. He had been threatened with death by the Macedonian refugees and others. And he spent much time away from the dangers of Sofia in his mountain home. Not that he hoped to escape. "If they are going to get me, they will," he said a year ago.

In 1912 he fought King Ferdinand over a proposal to legalise secret treaties. In 1916 he was sentenced to death for prophesying disaster from alliance with Germany, which the King brought about.

Since he had become Prime Minister he had persuaded the Allies to reduce reparations, and had introduced compulsory labour for all Bulgarians for the progress of the country. He hoped to obtain an outlet for Bulgaria in the Aegean Sea through an independent Thrace.

An indefatigable worker, he was also a man of instantaneous decisions. To Ministers he was a "Yes-No" Premier. Up to 5, he did some rapid gymnastics, saw visitors at 7, handled foreign affairs at 10, lunched in 15 minutes about 1, went to the Ministry of War at 3, gave audiences at 5, dined in half an hour about 7, and from 8.30 until any hour of the night worked over State papers.

Born at Slavovitsa, Stambuliski spoke practically only his native tongue. When a lad he set about his education himself. To continue it he married the village schoolmistress, his senior. Later he studied at Sofia and at Halle, in Germany. But he never lost his peasant suspiciousness and never acquired civility of manner.

His death sentence in 1915 was commuted to life imprisonment, but at the armistice in 1918, King Ferdinand released him. "I forgive you," said the King. "Will Bulgaria forgive your Majesty?" was the characteristic reply. Early in 1919 Stambuliski was appointed a Minister, and later in the same year he became Premier. The election of March, 1920, enabled him to have an entirely Agrarian Cabinet. The last election in April had put him apparently more firmly in the saddle than ever.

Six days after the military revolution which overthrew his Government, Mr. Stambuliski was killed. On the first day of the revolution all the Cabinet Ministers except the Premier were arrested. Mr. Stambuliski eluded the troops in search of him until a few days later he surrendered. He was being taken to Sofia when, near his native village of Slavovitsa, armed peasants attacked the motor-car and released him. Troops pursued him and a skirmish occurred, in the course of which the ex-Premier was killed.

The revolution was caused by the dissatisfaction of the townspeople and educated classes with the rule of the peasants.

* Books ought not to be as readable as they are.—Miss Rebecca West.

Poetry nowadays might consist of semi-colons and full-stops.—Mr. Chesterton.

There are occasions when the mind is absent from the body.—Sir Edward Marshall Hall.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
At the Medical Office, No. 5, The Strand, London, W.C. 2.
This Remedy is the only one which has been proved by the most scientific tests to be the most effective remedy for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, including Gleet, Gonorrhoea, and all the other diseases of the bladder and kidneys. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages and conditions. It is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILING	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
Kobe via MOJI	"TAISANG"	Saturday, 4th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 5th Aug. 9 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 6th Aug. 3 p.m.
HONGKONG via HOIHOW	"CHUNSHANG"	Tuesday, 7th Aug. 8 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 7th Aug. 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday, 8th Aug. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ENANG"	Thursday, 9th Aug. Noon.
Kobe via MOJI	"FOOKHANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 8 a.m.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 10th Aug. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Saturday, 11th Aug. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WUOSHING"	Tuesday, 14th Aug. Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday, 14th Aug. 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Hongkong and Yangtze River via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by means of good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong and other ports.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 6,000 ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" (both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kandi, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Utsunomiya.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 11th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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Telephone Central No. 215

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges
"GLENSHANE"	12th Aug.	"GLENIFFER"	12th Aug.	7th Aug.
"GLENBROOKSHIRE"	18th Aug.	"GLENBROOKSHIRE"	18th Aug.	7th Aug.
"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.	"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.	14th Aug.
"GLENOGLE"	20th Sept.	"GLENBEG"	20th Sept.	28th Aug.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

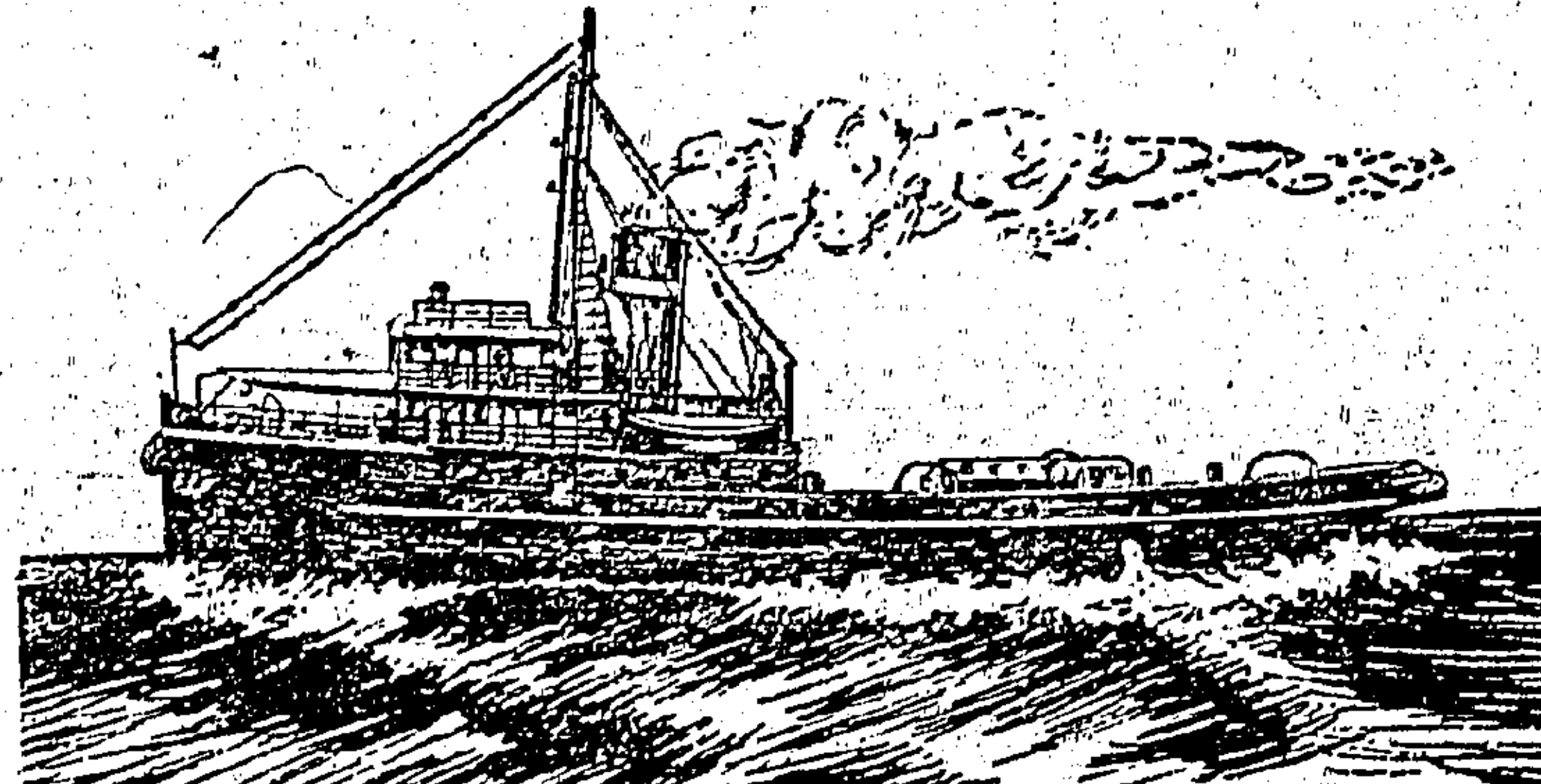
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 2nd.
Seang Hec, British str., 3,761 tons, Capt.
 H. C. Connolly, from Singapore, with
 a general cargo.—Tuen Kee.
Sek-ne Maru, Japanese str., from
 Canton.
West Sequana, American str., 3,321 tons,
 Capt. E. Svedstrupp, from Manila,
 with a general cargo.—Struthers and
 Barry.

Barry August 3rd.
Aizawa Maru No. 23, Japanese str., 897
 tons, Capt. Y. Okada, from Keelung,
 with coal.—Suzuki & Co.
Bintang, Danish str., 1,725 tons, Capt.
 N. M. Jessen, from Bangkok, with a
 general cargo.—John Manvers & Co.
Celebra Maru, Japanese str., 3,863 tons,
 Capt. Nishimura, from Moji, with a
 general cargo.—O.S.K.
Chung Hing, Chilean str., from Canton.
Haiyung, British str., 1,362 tons, Capt.
 A. H. Stewart, from Saigon, with
 rice.—Yuen Shing Fat.
Lama, British str., 2,198 tons, Capt.
 R. D. Cooper, from Cebu, and
 Singapore, with a general cargo.—
 Macanissen, MacKenzie & Co.
Nandana, British str., 1,590 tons, Capt.
 R. F. Stevens, from Shanghai and
 Swatow, with a general cargo.—
 B. & S.

Pasak, Norwegian str., 774 tons, Capt.
 Leif Danielsen, from Daivun, with a
 general cargo.—*Kwong Mow Tai*.
Pookee, Chinese str., 314 tons, Capt. Lai
 from Kwang Chow Wan, with a
 general cargo.—*Kwang Woe Loong*.
Saichau, Chinese str., 715 tons, Capt.
 S. H. Lond, from Quinhon, with a
 general cargo.—*Yue Woo & Co.*.
Sunning, British str., from Castou.
Van Quinhon, Dutch str., 1,886 tons,
 Capt. J. Kester, from Pameohanbay,
 with coal.—*J.C.J.L.*
Wong Shek Kung, Chinese str., from
 Canton.
Yatsing, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES

August 3rd.
Aizawa Maru, for Canton.
Altai Maru, for Moji.
Berenger, for Shanghai.
Batavia Maru, for Takao.
Chung Hing, for Canton.
E Sang, for Canton.
Iaiang, for Swatow.
Kwah Hin, for Saigon.
Ming Sang, for Manila.
Nanchang, for Canton.
Passat, for Canton.
Shikoto Maru, for Singapore.
Shinkang, for Shanghai.
Song Hu, for Kikphong.
St. Anna, for Manila.
Sunning, for Swatow.
Sunon, for Shanghai.
Tai Nee, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tai Fuen, for Manila.
Tsurugisan Maru, for Sourabaya.
Wann, for Shami.
Wann Shek Kung, for Saigon.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Patragulus* (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Singapore on August 2nd for this port, and is due here on August 6th.

The s.s. *Dardania* (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Singapore on August 2nd for this port, and is due here on August 6th.

The s.s. *Sarrpadou* (Blue Funnel), for Marseilles, London and Rotterdam, left Shanghai on August 2nd for this port, and is due here on August 5th. She will be despatched at noon on August 7th.

The B.I. Co.'s s.s. *Varina* left Bangkok for this port on August 2nd, and is due here on the morning of the 8th inst.

The B.I. Co.'s s.s. *Sungka* left Singapore for this port on August 1st, and is due here on the morning of the 8th inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Ambrose. (M.M.), due August 25th.
Andre Lebon (M.M.), due August 17th.
Empress of Australia, due August 15th.
Janna (B.I.), due August 4th.
Men'or (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.
Patroclus. (Blue Funnel), due August 8th.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.
Sunland (Rickmers Line), due August 9th.
Victoria, due August 27th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES	FROM
Seitonbu	Nishikaratzu
Leechong 2ro 1036g Eiraku	Tokyo "
"mishigai	K'uo
0035	
Namkeo ts, Desroevs Rd. C. Amoy	
Pan Leochunko, Queen's	
"Rossi	Shanghai
Kwoyiansur care Great	
"Eastern Hotel	Shanghai
Ngkamai, Potland Street,	
"Yamatai	Amoy
Hoi, 119, Prayseast	Yokohama
0111	Shanghai
Yunfong	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

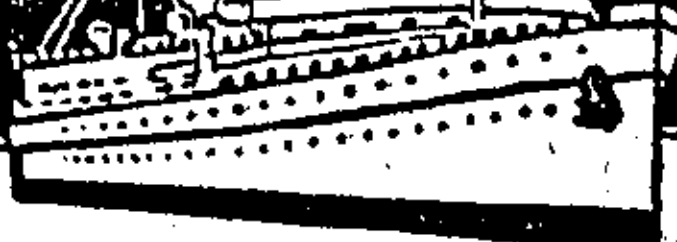
NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
15417/23th	Dortoir Tommy...	Saigon
18229/30th	Trapaga, Coronation Road, 4th floor	Macao
17857/27th	Watsons ...	Rangoon

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS**

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS
LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send one.



CANADIAN
PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

	From Hongkong		Due Vancouver		From Canada		Due England
Empress Russia	Aug. 9	Aug. 27	Empress Scotland	Aug. 4	Aug. 10		
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept. 12	Empress France	Aug. 18	Aug. 25		
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sept. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1	Sept. 8		
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct. 8	Montenlim	Sept. 21	Sept. 28		
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29	Oct. 4		
			Empress France	Oct. 13	Oct. 19		
			Empress Scotland	Oct. 27	Nov. 2		

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool,
 Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
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STEAMERS. **LEAVE HONGKONG.**

TENYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung)	22,000 tons, Aug. 9th.
KOREA MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung)	23,000 tons, Aug. 16th.
SHINYO MARU (calling at Keelung)	23,000 tons, Aug. 31st.
SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen)	22,000 tons, Sept. 16th.
TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung)	22,000 tons, Sept. 26th.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO,
SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA,
CALLAO, MOLLENDU, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS. **LEAVE HONGKONG.**

GINYO MARU	16,000	September 6th.
ANYO MARU	18,700	October 20th.
SEIYO MARU	14,600	December 4th.
BAKUYO MARU	18,600	January 16th.

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between

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NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only)

VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG

WOYO MARU	about August 9th.
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For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
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For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 8th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

S. MITARAI,
Agent.

Branch Office
No. 37, Benham Strand, West
Tel. Central No. 155.

1707 Floor, King's Building.
Tel. Central No. 140.

CHURCH SERVICES.		HONGKONG TIDE TABLE			
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—5th August, 1923, 10th Sunday after Trinity.		From August 4th to 10th, 1923.			
		High Water.		Low Water.	
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Satur.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 30	4 8	1 8	1 8
		1 58	4 5	8	8
Sun.	5	3 28	5 1	10	10
		3 26	4 1	9	9
Mon.	6	4 21	4 1	8	8
		4 10	3 0	10	10
Tues.	7	5 10	5 7	0	0
		6 50	4 0	11	11
Wed.	8	5 55	6 1	1	1
		7 44	4 1	1	1
Thurs.	9	6 38	5 6	0	0
		8 22	4 2	2	2
Fri.	10	7 15	7 0	0	0
		8 57	4 4	2	2

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS.—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

via

SHANGHAI KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	Aug. 15th.
"PRESIDENT PIERCE"	Aug. 29th.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

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HAKONE MARU Thursday, 23rd Aug., at 4 p.m.
SUWA MARU Thursday, 29th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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MATSUYE MARU	First half Sept.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.	
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ARI MARU	Wednesday, 15th Aug.,	at 11 a.m.
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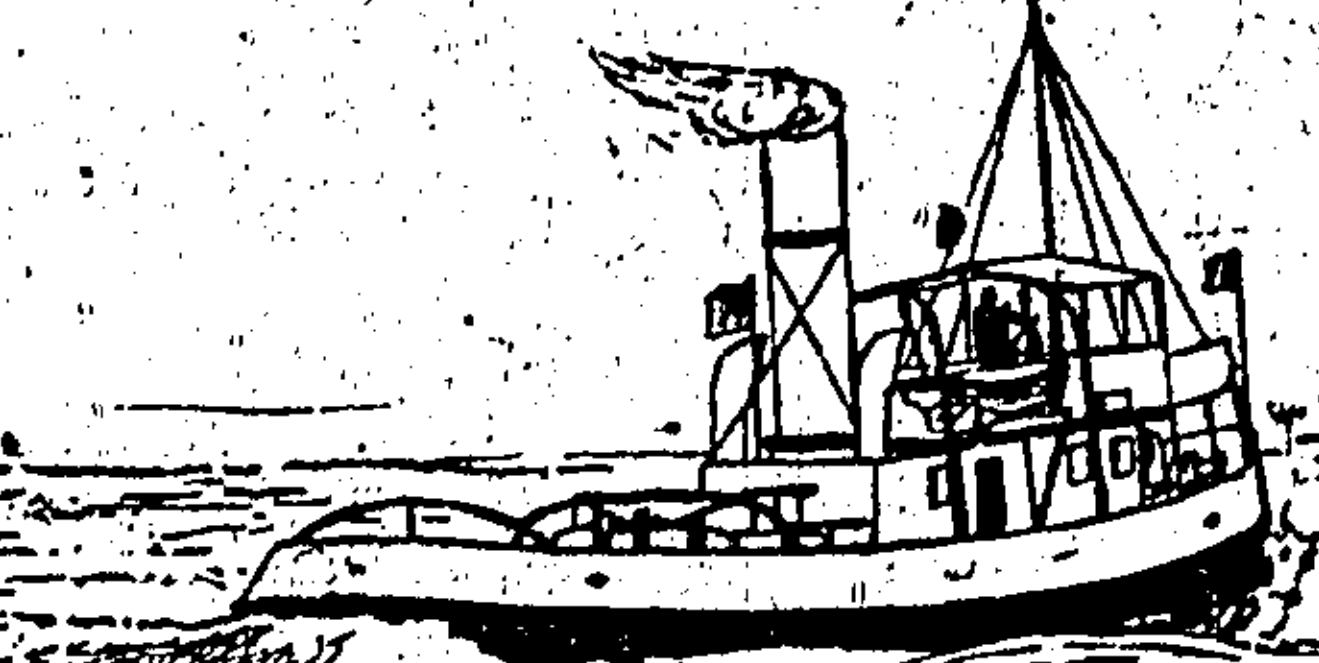
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KANAGAWA MARU End Oct. or beginning Nov.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colomb.
HAKODATE MARU Friday, 10th Aug.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.
CALCUTTA MARU Friday, 10th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOLE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Saturday, 18th Aug. Afternoon
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MORIOKA MARU Sunday, 5th Aug.
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WEATHER REPORT.	
August 3rd at 3.35.—Warning to Hongkong, Coasas Ports, &c.—Depression of typhoon of unknown intensity within 130 miles of Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 121 deg. E., moving W.N.W.	
August 3rd at 10.50.—Pressure has decreased moderately from Formosa to Kwangtung and slightly at Manila. It has increased slightly over Tongking.	
The typhoon has curved again. At 6 a.m. this morning it was in about Lat. 19 deg. N. and Long. 121 deg. E., moving W.N.W.	
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 3rd August, .802 inches. Total since January 1st, 48.87 inches, against an average of 53.03 inches.	
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 4th Aug., is as follows:—	
District	Forecast
Formosa Channel	N. E. winds, strong.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.W. to N. winds, moderate to fresh, fine at first, cloudy later.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamookee	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Haizan	do.
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